

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

PRICE
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KING'S COLLEGE, London. — MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—THE SUMMER SESSION for 1881-3 will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, April 27, when new Students will be admitted.

All Students entering at this period will be entitled to compete for the Two Warneford Scholarships of £25 per annum for three years, which will be given in October next.

The Examination will be in the following subjects:—Divinity; the Classics; Mathematics; and the Modern Languages.

The particulars to be selected for examination and all other information may be obtained from J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

March, 1882. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION.—MR. ADAMS and MR. WATSON, Masters in University College School, will, on the 20th of April, OPEN CLASS for the purpose of receiving the subjects required for the Matriculation examination at the University of London.

The Class will be held in the College by permission of the Council. It will meet on five days of the week for not less than two hours each day, and will continue until the 1st of July. The hours of meeting will be so arranged as not to interfere with the usual College hours. For the Courses, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON or MR. ADAMS, at the College.

University College, London,
February, 1852.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A.B. and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. CHAMPION, who has for many years enjoyed the recommendation of the Professors of University College, and has prepared about fifty German and French Examination Papers, has a few hours daily engaged, which he wishes to devote to **ONE or TWO PUPILS**. Terms moderate, according to the attainments and requirements of the Pupils.—13, George-street, Euston-square.

UNIVERSITY HALL.
A SHORT COURSE OF LECTURES, intended to prepare Students for the London University B.A. Examination in the Moral Theories of Paley and Butler, will be delivered from 10 to 11 o'clock on every Term, by the Principal, **RICHARD H. HUTTON, M.A.,** Fellow of University College, London. The Course will commence on Friday, April 23, at half-past 7 o'clock unless some other time should prove more convenient to the Class and will be continued on every Friday Evenings at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 1s. 1d.
Gordon-square, April 9, 1852.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, 18, JOHN-STREET, LONDON.
PHILADELPHIA.—LECTURES ON THE EXHIBITION.
 The Sixteenth Lecture of the Course, 'On the Iron-making Resources of the United Kingdom,' will be delivered by **S. H. BLACKWELL, Esq. F.G.S.,** of Dudley, on **WEDNESDAY Evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock.**

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Incorporated 7th William IV.
16, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London.
At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held on Monday
2nd of March, 1892,—
The following Recommendations of the Council with reference
to the Medals for the year 1892, were read and agreed to:—
ROYAL MEDAL.

Her Majesty having been pleased to grant her gracious permission for the Royal Medal to be conferred on such distinguished Architect or Man of Science, of any Country, as may have designed or executed any Building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of Architecture, or the various branches of Science connected therewith.

That the Royal Medal for this year be awarded to such Architect, of any Country, as may have executed any Building of high merit.

That the Council do proceed in January, 1853, to take into consideration the appropriation of the Royal Medal accordingly.

INSTITUTE MEDAL.

That the Silver Medals of the Institute be awarded to the Authors of the best Essays on any of the following subjects:—

1. On the Construction of the *Castellum* of the *Fortification* of the *FreSCO* to promote or heighten the effect of Architectural Composition generally.
2. On the Use of Bricks (now that the manufacture is unrestricted by law) in respect to utility, durability, and economy, as well as for the purpose of producing ornamental details in the various styles of Architecture; with Suggestions as to the improvement of our present Manufacture in connexion with any of these qualities.
3. On the various kinds of Construction of Walls, as influenced by local circumstances and the materials most readily available.
4. On the Advantage to Architecture which has resulted, and what further advantage may be derived, from the Use of Iron both as to construction and ornamentation.

Essays on any other subject connected with Architecture, besides the above, that may be submitted, will also be entertained and considered by the Council.

Essays to be submitted by suitable Illustrations.

N.B. Each Essay to be written in a clear and distinct hand, on alternate pages.

ROANE MEDALLION.

That the Soane Medallion be awarded for the best design among—
those sent in for any of the following subjects:—
A Metropolitan Railway Station for a Main Line on the Greenwich
Level; a General Cemetery; or a Town Hall for a large Municipality.
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The plans, elevations, and sections of the buildings to be drawn
to a scale of 1/4 of an inch to a foot. Perspective views, and such
other drawings to a larger scale as the Candidate may consider
necessary for the perfect development of his design. The drawings
to be tinted with Indian ink or Sepia.
The final Competitor, if he goes abroad, will be entitled to the
sum of £50, at the end of the year, according to the sending satisfaction
factory evidence of his progress and his studies.

N.B.—The competition for the Soane Medallion is open to all Members of the Profession under the age of thirty years. Each Essay and set of Drawings to be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute, on or before the 31st of December, 1852, by Twelve o'clock at noon.

Further directions and information may be had on application to the Secretaries, by letter, pre-paid.

J. J. SCOLES, } Honorary
C. C. NELSON, } Secretaries.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY—ELGIN MARBLES
 —CASTS from Mr. Cheverton's reduction of the THEBANS (to which a Prize Medal was awarded at the Great Exhibition of 1862) may be obtained on application to Mr. Munday, at Messrs. P. & H. Colnaghi's, 13 and 14, all-mall East. Price 92s. (or to Members of the Arundel Society, 12s. 6d.).

CASTS of the LISSUS, recently reduced by Mr. Cheverton to the same scale, may be had on the same terms.

By order of the Council, **G. AUBREY BEZIS**, Hon. Sec.
 Office of the Arundel Society, Nov. 5, 1851.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON
21, REGENT-STREET.
PRIVILEGED TICKETS.
The Exhibitions will take place on the Second Saturdays in May,
June, and July,—namely,
MAY 8. JUNE 12. JULY 10.

All Fellows ~~no~~ shall apply on or before Tuesday the 20th of April, may obtain, at the PRIVILEGED RATE of Three Shillings and Sixpence each, any number of tickets NOT EXCEEDING FORTY-EIGHT; but no application for such tickets will be received after the 20th of April. ~~After that period~~ *At this price will be allowed a clear week from the 20th of April during which they may claim them. AFTER THAT PERIOD ALL THE* 3s. 6d. TICKETS SUBSCRIBED FOR, BUT NOT ISSUED, MAY BE CANCELLED.

After the 20th of April, any further number of tickets will be delivered to those who apply for personal application or written order at the price of *Five Shillings* each ticket.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.
NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

All Works of Painting, Sculpture, or Architecture, intended for
the ensuing Exhibition at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be
sent in on MONDAY, the 5th, or TUESDAY, the 6th of APRIL
next, after which time no Works can possibly be received, nor can
any be removed, which have already been publicly exhibited.
The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained
at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, K. A., Secy.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition,
but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any
case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage
of any package which may be forwarded by carriers.
The price of any Works to be disposed of may be communicated to
the Secretary.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1882.

REVIEWS

England and Scotland: a Traveller's Diary—[England und Schottland, &c.]. By Fanny Lewald. Vol. II. Brunswick, Vieweg; London, Williams & Norgate.

THIS is the concluding portion of Mdlle. Lewald's experiences of Great Britain, the first volume of which was noticed on its appearance in 1851 [*Ath.* No. 1238]. The description which we then gave of the writer, and of her way of seeing and narrating, applies in every respect to the pages before us,—and need not be repeated now. There are the same hearty and hasty view of passing objects—the same frank acceptance of things, however strange, which prove rational or good—the same cordial return of the kindness and furtherance which she appears to have met with from all manner of persons, at every stage of her journey. The constant reference of her observations to Socialist principles—the precipitation and carelessness which fill her pages with errors on every matter of fact and of detail, whether past or present—are also as evident in this second volume as they were in the first: while her general liking seems to have gone on increasing for the people whom she found sociable and friendly, and for a country which was discovered to be in many respects better than it is the fashion of Continental authors of her school to paint it. The prevailing tone of her impressions has avowedly been a pleasant one; and this is a condition sure to impart an agreeable colouring to the sketches of all painters of foreign scenes,—especially when the artist is a lady.

To English readers this second volume will on the whole be more entertaining than the first, which moved over the beaten ground of the metropolis. The concluding part of the tour, by way of York, to Edinburgh, during the assemblage there of the British Association—thence to Glasgow, with a short excursion to Staffa and Iona—the return southward to a stay in Manchester, with its glimpse of Liverpool—crowned by a pilgrimage, on the London route homewards, to Stratford-on-Avon—afford a variety of newer pictures, and many personal experiences of different kinds of people; the descriptions of which are more interesting, if not more graphic, than any which the streets or saloons of London have produced. A quick enjoyment of natural beauty, and that ready sympathy with the people which is the secret of all close observation of their outward aspect and habits, are among Mdlle. Lewald's best endowments; and for both the incidents of her northern tour gave opportunity enough;—the result of which greatly enlivens the contents of her second volume.

For us, those passages are more noticeable in which the observation of English circumstances or practices suggests a contrast with the state of things in Germany.—Of these an extract or two, bearing on matters of some importance, may be acceptable to considerate readers. The following, for example, is a slight but significant comment on the working of a machine in which the State does everything,—as compared with our system of self-government. It is true that Mdlle. Lewald's idea of the latter is confused enough, with errors which amusingly confirm what has been said of her proneness to content herself with loose information and her habit of jumping at strange discoveries. But she has at least got a true notion of the general fact, that much of what the State only professes to do for the people in Prussia is effectually done by themselves in this country:—and she

gives no bad instance of the practical result of the former method.—

In England, the whole administration [*sic*] being conducted by citizens, who stand in uninterrupted contact with practical life, such contradictions and delays as take place under the régime of official "Boards of Green Cloth" are wholly impossible. Inhabitants of the province of Silesia used to relate, —during the prevalence in that region of the potato rot, and of the famine which it caused,—that the misery there surpassed all bounds; that whole villages were swept away by death, before the decrees of the ministry, in reply to the appeals from the province, had found their way thither. The landowners in the most suffering districts had already come forward with supplies of food as long as they were able to afford them; the railway company had erected sheds to receive the typhus patients, young physicians from the adjacent provinces had voluntarily hastened to bring help to the infected parishes, long before the relief measures of the Government itself were ripe for execution. And this arose from no slackness in individuals in office;—for these, with scarcely an exception, are all faithful and diligent in their charges;—but it was caused by the enormous tediousness of the system, which requires the operation of a countless number of hands,—and produces the worst voluminous reports in writing, inquiries, references, and counter-references,—while in England the same business would be transacted *visâ voce* at a single sitting.

As a pendant to more serious reflections on this head, there follows a quite original reason against the frame of a State under police rule,—which would hardly have occurred to male philosophers innocent of romance. Mdlle. Lewald is speaking of marriages celebrated in England before the registrar. After describing how in Prussia "every one in office must obtain the permission of his superior before he can marry, and that the Government in every case exacts the consent of the parents, even where the parties are of full age, as well as the certificate of baptism and I know not what other documents;"—she goes on to say of our secular celebration of nuptials:—

This arrangement must of course favour the progress of love-matches; as parents know that their children in the last resort can, after all, dispense with their consent;—and here, apart from other reasons, I have a certain private satisfaction in observing how convenient this law must be to the romance writer. Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' would have been totally impossible had Captain George Osborne been forced to produce a certificate from his parents and official superiors before his marriage with Emily. Our most sentimental novels, all our romance, indeed, is wrecked on Police and State regulations, on certificates of birth and marriage: and even schemes of elopement [*O tempora, mores!*] are rendered all but impossible by the passport-police! Thus a self-governing system is of use even to the poet in his imaginary creations.

—This illustration of its "uses" ought at least to produce a certain impression on the heads of families in Germany.

What Mdlle. Lewald saw and has described of the manufacturing life in and about Manchester will not satisfy those sentimentalists, on the Continent or elsewhere, with whom its conditions, little known and rashly prejudged, are a standard commonplace of declamation. At Schwabe's factory—which it must be allowed has advantages of site and of management not to be found in the common town-mills—she beheld a picture in every respect the opposite of the caricatures of closet philanthropists. Here too—

Among the workmen of the establishment I found a German, who had previously been for some time in a Berlin manufactory; and who has now for many years been in Mr. Schwabe's employ. He was thoroughly satisfied with his situation; and described the circumstances of the English workmen as "enviable!" compared with those of the German. "One can live in peace in this land, and gets treated

with consideration too, by both great and small." To this point, as to a matter of prime importance, he kept constantly returning, as he proceeded to explain to me the material advantages which England holds out to the working man. He showed no inclination to return to Germany, "where nothing will ever come out in right or reason, so long as the Constitution is not respected." "The labourer there must go and fight for Constitutions; risking his time and his life for them, and when he has thereby laid the way open, the others do not know how to go forward in it:—the old system presently comes back again; and the working man is kept in trouble,—can never get to be at peace. This day he must fight against the Government: and to-morrow he is thrust into the *Landwehr*, to fight for the Government:—and both yesterday, and to-day, and to-morrow, it is him that, from first to last, they worry with taxes, while they will not leave him in quiet to earn his own livelihood." "I only wonder," he said in conclusion, "that many more of our people do not leave the country; for in England and in America there is work enough to be had."

The bulk of this volume is unprofitably swelled by a kind of abstract, in Mdlle. Lewald's off-hand and caricatured style of speculation on historical matters, of Glassford Bell's 'Mary Queen of Scots,'—itself, as all know, the work of an "advocate" in every sense of the word, which no judicious person out of Scotland would have recommended to a stranger, however addicted to "Magdalen-worship," as the "best account" of that unhappy Princess. In Mdlle. Lewald's version of Bell's ingenious attempt to make poor Mary a martyr and a saint, all that is extreme in the pleading of the original is, of course, produced in higher relief, with an effect like that of a magnifying glass on a faulty drawing,—which will amuse the well-informed reader. Our view of this chapter of history need not be expressed here; and might be objected to by the German traveller as tinged with English prejudices,—but as she is used to rely on French authority, she may be advised to study M. Mignet's recent work on the subject,—should there be any prospect of a second edition of her book,—as the process may tend to relieve it from 140 pages of elaborate error.

In various parts of the volume—among speculations which only prove how eager feminine faith can become for the crudest theories on the gravest subjects—there occurs detached minor observations which will give a more favourable idea of Mdlle. Lewald's understanding. Such is a remark suggested on descending the Clyde by a first sight of the rock of Dumbarton.—

The Clyde grew rapidly broader; and through the mist were seen on either side country houses, halls, and villages floating past us like shadows. Here a fisherman's cottage, there a modest farmhouse, the stately mansion of the rich merchant or the palace of some princely lord or earl. The shores reminded me of the banks of the Elbe near Altona and Hamburg. But suddenly we saw, at the point where the *Leyen* [*sic*] flows into the Clyde, starting up from a flat meadow ground, the two cliffs, on the back of which Dumbarton is built. This produces a strange effect. One is so accustomed to see nature unfold herself in harmonious connexion as if by some inevitable process, with preludes and gradual transitions, that it seems startling to encounter in her works anything like a sudden peak or an arbitrary production. On such occasions we are uncertain whether to laugh or to weep:—for all our so-called personal security here on earth rests in the main on the basis of a conviction that everything proceeds under necessary laws, by a connected movement, and not by capricious fits and starts. For this reason, a certain sensation of distress attaches to all those natural phenomena which wear the appearance of whim or of accident.

In the descriptions, with which the book abounds, the colour is always lively, and usually true in general effect, even where the details may be far from accurate. The feeling

throughout, as we have said, is joyous and friendly, bespeaking a disposition to render due justice to kindness received and good discovered, whether in persons, habits, or institutions, which is one of the first qualifications for either enjoying or understanding foreign scenes. With more exactness of attention to matters of fact and of report, with something less of confident reliance on hasty intuitions, and with the resolve to learn thoroughly in place of a readiness to theorize on the first partial glimpse of things,—Mdlle. Lewald might have given her friends at home a better account than they have hitherto read of many of the characteristic features, material and social, of Great Britain. As it is, her book, although it cannot be termed an authority on topics of precise information, may help to correct many German prejudices, and to disseminate some truths worth knowing on the Continent.

Cosmos; a Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. By Alexander von Humboldt. Vol. III. Part II. Translated under the Superintendence of Col. Edward Sabine. Longman & Co.

Cosmos; a Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. By Alexander von Humboldt. Vol. IV. Translated from the German by E. C. Oulé and B. H. Paul. Bohn.

THE 'Cosmos' must be regarded as a very remarkable evidence of the deep-rooted love of Nature which grows out of the contemplation of her varied phenomena. The mysterious connexion of the external world with the inner soul of man is shown in every page of this book. For years [see *Athen.* Nos. 929, 1059, 1080, 1224] Alexander von Humboldt has employed the repose which the aged require—a repose which is far removed from idleness—towards its composition. In the days of youthful energy the mountains and the oceans were his abiding places,—the wide savannahs and the deep shades of tropical forests his frequent home. Amidst the silence of the hill-tops, and the murmur of plains teeming with various life, the great phenomena of this world and of the universe were contemplated by him,—and every physical feature became deeply graven on his mind.—The labours of the noon-day of life being ended, Humboldt, in the tranquillity of his age—which with him may be aptly compared to the twilight of high northern latitudes, with its continued mild illumination and its auroral flashes—evokes the images of the past and gives a "visible outness" to the pictures of nature which he has stored within.

Years since, we expressed an opinion that this work was, with the second volume, brought to a conclusion. We have now, however, reached the end of a third volume,—and we have yet the promise of another, to embrace the Geological phenomena of the Cosmos. So great is the love of this "old man eloquent" for his subject—so vast is the subject itself, and so varied in all its aspects—that we should not be surprised to find Humboldt still actively worshipping at the shrine until the dark curtain shall drop upon his busy life. Volume after volume, part after part, may very likely yet appear.

The Second Part of the Third Volume embraces "the outermost and remotest strata of self-luminous worlds:"—the nebulae, which, as Humboldt truly says, "fill our imagination with images of time and space surpassing our powers of conception."—Then, the Solar Domain—comprehending Planets and their Satellites, Comets, the ring of Zodiacal Light, and Meteoric Asteroids—leads us to the "conclusion." In a consideration of the Physical phenomena of the universe, the Uranological portion necessarily claims much attention;—we are not, however, quite satisfied

with the reappearance, in this section of the work, of speculations and contemplations which already have a place in the earlier volumes. It is true, that they formed a portion of the Historic division, and therefore perhaps again require a section among the "special results" of astronomical investigations, to render the philosophy of the "Sketch" complete.

We have on former occasions regretted the imperfect character of many of the divisions; and even in this, the Uranological section, our author—speaking not of his own knowledge—is necessarily less satisfactory than in those parts in which he deals with things which he has seen and the phenomena which he has himself studied.

Nature is to Humboldt an æmipathy, a continual passion, which returns on him in all its energy in the decline of life,—and under its influence he discourses with the world after his own fashion. For those who can embrace the deep philosophy of the work—who, having caught the thread, can follow the somewhat devious windings of its maze—this and every succeeding part will have a constant value;—whereas, to the discursive reader, the 'Cosmos' has become already too long, and the author's rhapsodies, though eloquent, too much like the tedious fondness which age often lavishes on the young.

Of the two translations we have no more to say than is to be found in former notices. As a guide to some of our readers, who have complained of annoyance, particularly such as reside in the country, we must state that the Messrs. Longman have published three editions of this work,—and they have only in ordering to state particularly the edition which they require. Since the first publication of Mrs. Sabine's translation of 'Cosmos,' these publishers have been induced to this through the publication by Mr. Baillière and Mr. Bohn of other translations in a cheaper form than their earliest issue. We trust we shall ere long have the international question of literary property placed in a more satisfactory condition than that which at present prevails.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. By A. de Lamartine. Division IV. Vizetelly & Co.

THE new volume of M. de Lamartine's History carries the story of the Hundred Days down to the forced abdication of Napoleon. It includes an account of the last insurrection of the Vendéans—multitudinous details respecting the Northern campaign, the affairs of Ligny, Quatre-Bras, and Waterloo—the return of the discomfited Soldier to Paris—the fierce re-action against him in all minds, except those of the fanaticized pretorians—and his ultimate fall from power.

The volume opens with a description—full of life, incident, and character—of the two Courts:—that of the exiled King at Ghent and that of the successful Emperor at the Tuilleries. The Bourbon was already surrounded by the hope, the intellect, the civic virtue of France. Bonaparte dwelt in a state of isolation and suspicion which foretold and ensured disaster. On the eve of his departure for Waterloo he stood almost alone in his contest with fate:—even his family and his favourites had for the most part fallen away from him.—

"Prince Eugene, his adopted son, loaded with affection and confidence by the Emperor of Russia, at Vienna, and expecting all his fortune from the Congress, lived retired in Germany, at the Court of the King of Wirtemberg, his father-in-law, to contemplate from thence, without mingling even in wish in the last struggle of the protector of his youth, Murat, that flame of the battle-field, whose presence

alone increased ten-fold the ardour of the French cavalry, and who, towards the close of the battle, always won victory at a gallop, had embarked as a fugitive, on board a coasting vessel, in the night, from the beach of the little isle of Ichia, followed only by his nephew and that paladin of Naples, the valiant Duke of Rocca Romana. He landed at Cannes, and lived retired in a country house in the neighbourhood of Toulon, brooding over his errors, imploring pardon of the Emperor, and shuddering to hear the sound of war without being able to throw himself into the midst of it; the most unfortunate of friends, the most humbled of men. Napoleon had made Fouché write to him that he would consent to ignore his presence in that France which he had betrayed by his weakness; that he would give him an asylum, but that he would not suffer him to appear at his court or his army. A merited but fatal rigour, which deprived the army of a hero, and the Emperor of a friend. The bitterness of Murat's remorse had sufficiently atoned for his errors and his false policy. He burned to win his pardon by his exploits. Lannes was dead; Bessières had been killed by a cannon ball; Duroc had fallen, struck to death, at the feet of his master; Berthier, that indefatigable Hephæstion of the Emperor's bivouacs, had fled to Bamberg that he might neither betray Louis XVIII., nor hear the summons of his old master. Marmont, at Ghent, attached himself more and more to the only cause which now remained for him to serve, that he might not be twice a traitor. Ney was discontented with himself, uneasy, often irritated, and reflecting back upon the Emperor the resentment he experienced at the uncertainty of his mind and his position. Oudinot and Macdonald had withdrawn, to remain faithful to the Bourbons, whose cause Napoleon himself had recommended them to embrace. Marména had grown old; Bernadotte was seated upon a throne, giving his sympathies, his counsels, and his armies, to the enemies of France. "All was isolation or distrust around Napoleon, both as regarded his staff and his councils. This year's absence had made sad havoc amongst his followers. His palace was in appearance no less a desert than his head-quarters. No more private intimacies, no more tried affections, no more hopes or fortunes to dispense, no more hearts! That of Josephine, the repudiated, though still honoured wife, was broken by the blows of adversity in 1814—she died at Malmaison during the exile of Elba. Marie-Louise and her son were the prisoners of Europe at Schœnbrunn; while the Emperor's sisters, fallen from the thrones to which he had raised them, were wanderers in foreign lands. Hortensia Beauharnais, the deposed queen of Holland, whom he loved like a daughter, with all the tender recollections of his happiest days, had, it was said, powerfully assisted his return; but she had immediately after retired, lest the second fall of the Empire might overwhelm her whole house in its ruins. His ministers were some of them indif ferent, and others his secret enemies. In short, this second throne isolated him from his court, from his army, and from France, as from the Empire. He was front to front with his destiny."

But these desertions at so critical a moment were not Napoleon's greatest misfortunes. France swarmed with active enemies,—in the Chamber of Deputies—in the House of Peers—and even in the palace. Of these the most formidable in all respects was Fouché. Napoleon knew that this minister was selling him to the Allies,—yet he dared not strike. Between the two men there were a mutual jealousy, a hate, and a struggle which the republican historian has invested with the interest of a drama. Napoleon

"had summed up his thoughts the evening before in his reply to one of his intimates, who had counselled him to get rid of Fouché before his departure. 'I am going to join the army,' he replied. 'If I lose the game what good will the blood of this man do me? His execution will have no object; but if I gain it, the courier that brings the news will be the bearer also of the order for his arrest and trial; and the public criers when announcing the following day in the streets the triumph of our arms, will acquaint the people at the same time with the condemnation and execution of Fouché, as a traitor to his country.

The news will be lost amidst the cries of victory; not a soul will murmur at the event.' Thus he was not afraid to acknowledge that one of his ministers was more powerful than himself, in public opinion, and that this opinion protected against him his most dangerous enemies. His dictatorship was nothing but a name; his Government, since his return, was, in reality, only a triumvirate, in which the party of the empire was already subordinate to the two others; the party of the nation being personified in Carnot, that of intrigue represented by Fouché. Reduced to the necessity of temporizing with the one, and of menacing the other, without daring to strike, he hastened to call, for the second time, to his assistance, the military party, and to regain in the plains of Belgium that throne of glory, from which three years of defeat had thrown him lower than his accomplices of 1815. He was still Emperor in name, but less master than Fouché. Fouché knew the intentions of the Emperor, and the fate that awaited him if Napoleon, as conqueror, should regain the ascendancy which he now disputed with him. He displayed, it must be acknowledged, a rare audacity, and an energetic intrepidity in the part he was playing. His head was endangered every day by his intrigues. It might have fallen at the first movement of shame or rage on the part of Napoleon. He seemed to have steeped his character in the tragedies of the Convention, and to be playing with death suspended at the word of the master, as he had played with execution suspended at a gesture from Robespierre.

Of all the survivors of that epoch he alone showed that he was not exhausted or weary of temerity. Thrown by his bold manoeuvre, on the one side between tyranny seeking to re-establish itself, and liberty striving to revive; and on the other, between Napoleon, ready to sacrifice the country to his interests, and France, which was not willing to sacrifice itself totally for one man; Fouché intimidated the Emperor, flattered the republicans, reassured France, held out a signal to Europe, encouraged Louis XVIII., negotiated with the Foreign Courts, corresponded by signs and hints with M. de Talleyrand, and by his attitude kept all in suspense. A difficult and gigantic part, at once elevated and low, but tremendous—and one to which history has not hitherto paid sufficient attention; a part devoid of nobleness, but not of patriotism or moral courage, in which a subject placed himself on a level with his master, a minister above his sovereign, an old proconsul of the Reign of Terror above the kings whom he had punished, and whom he was going to recall while claiming their gratitude: the arbiter of the Empire, of the Restoration, or of liberty, but arbiter through duplicity! Such a part is not to be found in history, except amongst the eunuchs, masters of their masters under the lower empire at Byzantium, or amongst the mayors of the palace of the kings of the early French monarchy. The Cardinal de Retz, in modern times, had something of this genius of intrigue applied to affairs of state. But Fouché was a Cardinal de Retz of a more tragic cast, struggling with men and events more imposing than those of the Fronde, and moving thrones, congresses and empires with the same threads with which his prototype only moved factions."

In describing the military events of the Hundred Days M. de Lamartine betrays less of passion and national jealousy than is usual with French writers when dealing with these transactions. His details of the battle of Waterloo are often fanciful, and sometimes quite erroneous,—his conception of the Iron Duke as "a warrior altogether modern, from character, from principle, and from the voluptuous habits contracted in India, in Portugal and in Spain," is amusing;—but on the whole he contrives to be as just and honourable to the English as the most philosophic of his race could be expected to appear while we are still so near to the event itself. After describing the field of Waterloo and the position of the two armies, he observes—

"Waterloo was an admirable field of battle, at once offensive and defensive, for a general who never risked his fortune on a single throw of the dice. The event has demonstrated this, and it is to be regretted that Napoleon has not acknowledged it himself with

a more disinterested feeling of glory, and that he has obstinately devoted his understanding to prove that his conqueror was unworthy of measuring himself with him. These are the littlenesses of glory. Protests do not alter events, or change historical personages. We should look our fortune in the face, as well when it is severe, as when it is complaisant. Genius should do justice to genius, even in an adversary; and defamation like this is not patriotism. It has neither exalted the one nor degraded the other."

In the same spirit he, later on in his narrative, rejects with disdain the assertion so often made by French authors—adopting Napoleon's bulletin to the people of Paris as an authority—that the Anglo-Belgian army was beaten when the Prussians came up. "The glory of the day," he says, "belonged to Wellington,—who had dared all—sustained all—accomplished all—in this terrible battle." He adds:—"Blücher had done nothing but make his appearance, and that late in the day. But his presence rendered all hope of retreat for Napoleon impossible. Wellington had the victory—Blücher the pursuit." M. de Lamartine writes with melancholy enthusiasm of the courage—the devotion—shown by the French soldiers sacrificed on the field of Waterloo to support the insane and devastating ambition of a single man. Of the 120,000 men who crossed the Sambre into Belgium four days before the battle, only 40,000 re-crossed it the day after. "We weep," says the poet, "while we describe such disasters; but history which lies only adds shame to misfortune."

Absorbing as are the interests centred in the field of Waterloo, the subsequent part of this narrative does not flag. The Emperor's flight to Paris—his nocturnal arrival in the capital—the agitation of the representatives—the expressed sympathy of the mob for the fallen greatness—the cabals of the ministry—the wranglings of the courtiers—the weakness, passion, hesitation of the chief—are described with graphic force. Lafayette, the man of so many catastrophes, again appears on the scene after sixteen years of absence. Lamartine has drawn this historical figure in a few outlines.—

"Lafayette ascended the tribune. The whole revolution seemed to ascend it with him, for the first time since 1789. His name was resonant, his appearance imposing; imagination anticipated, and all eyes followed him. Tall in stature, noble, pale, cold in aspect, with a reserved look, which appeared to veil mysterious thoughts; with few gestures, restrained and caressing; a weak voice without accent, more accustomed to confidential whisperings than oratorical explosions; with a sober, studied, and elegant elocution, wherein memory was more conspicuous than inspiration; he was neither a statesman, nor a soldier, nor an orator, but an historical figure, without warmth, without colour, without life, but not without prestige; detached from the midst of a picture of another age, and re-appearing on the scene in a new one."

Lafayette spoke the word "abdication"—and from that moment the Emperor had ceased to rule, if not to reign. But he would neither give up power nor put forth his hand to retain it in possession. The scene at Fontainebleau was again renewed,—but this time the struggle lay, not with his marshals, but with his Chambers.—

"The day was wearing away in these paltry contests of the Emperor with his destiny, and these chicaneries of etiquette and attributes with the Chambers. Dictatorship could not be had by begging for at such a critical moment; by his presence he might have obtained from the enthusiasm of the Assembly what he could not seize by the hands of a few soldiers. Every moment lost by Napoleon in deliberation, in waiting, in hesitation, and vain wishes to be daring, followed immediately by a still threatening resignation, was a gain to the Assembly by the increased boldness of his enemies, and by the impatience, the bitterness, and the murmurs of the fickle

mass. Regnault de Saint-Jean d'Angely had scarcely quitted the hall after having accepted his mission, and promised a prompt communication of the measures meditated by the Emperor, when a representative, Felix Desportes, had ascended the tribune, and carried by acclamation a motion for the appointment of an administrative commission of five members charged to protect the Assembly. This was proclaiming to the nation that they felt themselves threatened, and that they called the citizens into the camp of the people against the cabal of the Dictator.

"Where are his ministers?" demanded Fouché's confidant, Jay. "Why do they not appear? Who keeps them back? If they resist the orders of the Assembly make them responsible for their disobedience!" It was Fouché himself who thus spoke with the voice of Jay. Fixed at the Elysée, as Petion formerly was at the Tuilleries, by his official post, and by the will of the Emperor, he had slipped a note written in pencil into the hand of one of his adherents, in which he had requested Jay to obtain an imperative motion from the Chamber which should deliver him from his captivity in the council. Others proposed to withdraw the command of the National Guard from the Emperor, and to give it to Lafayette, the name most significant of dethronement and forfeiture. * * Sebastiani renewed the proposition to summon all the commandants of the National Guard before the Assembly. This accomplishment of the 18th Brumaire affected to dread more than any one else a renewal of that crisis on the present Chamber. He was desirous of redeeming his former complicity by a greater distrust of his old general, and by a more jealous zeal for the national representation. In the vindictive soul of a Corsican one insult blots out a thousand benefits. The Emperor, by open expressions of contempt, had turned his favourite Sebastiani into an implacable enemy. His proposition multiplied the alarms, whether real or affected, of the Chamber. The tribune remained empty, and the deputies, collected in groups, were conversing in an under tone, like men who congregated together on the approach of a tempest. Every noise at the doors, every rumour from the portico, every movement in the galleries, made them tremble. They were in momentary expectation of a tumultuous invasion of the fédérés, who had been shouting since daybreak under the garden walls of the Elysée, or an assault from the troops, who were beginning to return in irritated bands to Paris. Night was approaching. Neither Napoleon nor the Chamber dared to unravel the knot of destiny by one final resolve. Everything was left to time, and time gave everything to the enemy. The people of the faubourgs, and the disarmed fédérés, were gathered confusedly together, around the Elysée, as if to provoke the Emperor to a display of energy which should raise him from his prostration, or else to be witnesses of his fall. That people upon whom his tyranny had weighed so heavily, and who had so bitterly execrated his name while giving up to him their revolution, their liberty, their treasure, and their blood, seemed at this critical moment to recollect nothing but his glory. The people are great in themselves, and by some unaccountable analogy of nature they love greatness even in tyranny. They possess more heart than intelligence; and through the influence of that organ are pathetic, and take a touching interest in a drama personified in a man. Finally, the people are influenced by curiosity, which is the passion of crowds. Life is a drama, of whose catastrophes they love to be spectators. We cannot otherwise account for the assemblages of the people of the faubourgs of Paris around the Elysée during these dying throes of the power, the soul, and the genius of their Emperor. They seemed to hear and to feel through the walls of the palace the anguish and the palpitations of the heart of their hero. The trees of the Champs-Élysées, the walls and the roofs of the surrounding houses, and even the outer railings of the palace, were covered with an attentive, sorrowful, and silent crowd, seeking to catch a distant glimpse of the movements in the interior through the open windows, and uttering shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!' every time that Napoleon showed himself on the threshold of his saloons, or was seen walking, in conversation or in profound reflection, in the long alleys of his garden. A sad and magnanimous adieu of a people who forgot their own punishment in the

contemplation of his glory, and who pardoned their hero for having been their oppressor."

But the hand of destiny was on the despot. Nothing was before him but a fall more abject and tremendous than the first. As M. de Lamartine has well put his case—

"A million of men emboldened by three years of victorious retaliation, at this moment crossing the frontiers, a country exhausted with efforts, an army in a state of dissolution, a murmuring capital, a national representation in revolt, a competitor for the throne profuse in promises of liberty and peace, the northern and eastern provinces conquered, those of the west and south ready to rise for the King's cause, what could Napoleon do with a few hours of empire? A second capitulation for his family and himself! Was this worth the trouble of making an 18th Brumaire of the faubourgs against the capital, and of some disbanded soldiers against the nation? He did not say this to Lucien, but he felt it. All that he wished for was the right of complaining. He commenced at the Elysée that long conversation, and that eternal recrimination against the men of the 20th of March, and against France, which he continued at St. Helena."

And so, he abdicated his throne.—The next volume of M. de Lamartine's work will embrace the occupation of Paris by the Allied armies, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the surrender of Napoleon to the English.

Journal of a Military Reconnaissance from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the Navajo Country, made in 1849. By James H. Simpson. Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.; London, Delf & Co.

IN the month of August 1849, a small body of American troops, under the command of Col. John M. Washington, Governor of New Mexico, set out from Santa Fé on an expedition into the so-called Navajo country, situated about 170 miles west of Santa Fé, and to the east of the Californian river, the Colorado. The immediate object of the expedition was, to chastize and overawe the native Indian tribes in that region, so as completely to establish the American power over all Mexico, and open up the route in that direction to California; but as the country was all but wholly unknown, Lieut. Simpson accompanied the troops in his capacity as an officer in the corps of Topographical Engineers, with instructions to make such a general survey of the ground passed over as was possible in the circumstances. The present volume, which is profusely illustrated with lithographic engravings, many of them coloured, is the official Report of Lieut. Simpson, sent in the first place to the Colonel of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and by him transmitted to the American Secretary at War. The Report is in the form of a journal; and, considering the minuteness of its details, and the carefulness and vividness of the accompanying illustrations, it is a very creditable specimen of the manner in which military engineers in the American service perform their work. Owing to the nature of the subject, however, and to the dry and unliterary style of treatment, the book, which is essentially a mere series of jottings by the way, is calculated to be of more interest to the American Government than to the general European reader.

With very little trouble, the troops succeeded in the immediate object of their expedition, striking terror into the Indians on their route. One extract will show their peremptory and somewhat cold-blooded manner of proceeding. A body of the Navajos, with some of their chiefs at their head, had come to a conference with the Colonel in command; when the various heads of a treaty of submission to the United States were expounded to the former through an interpreter, and a place of rendezvous was

named where the treaty was to be definitively concluded by the representatives of the whole Navajo nation.—

"The several points of the proposed treaty having been explained to the chiefs to their satisfaction, Narbona, the head chief, and José Largo, both very aged,—the former about eighty, and the latter about seventy,—voluntarily signed powers of attorney, by which full authority was granted to Armijo and Pedro José, two younger chiefs, to act for them at Chelly in the proposed council, in the same manner and to the same extent as they would do were they present. The council breaking up, Sandoval [the Navajo guide of the troops] harangued some two or three hundred Navajos, ranged before him on horseback: the object, as it occurred to me, being to explain to them the views and purposes of the government of the United States. Sandoval himself being habited in his gorgeously coloured dress, and all the Navajos as gorgeously decked in red, blue, and white, with rifle erect in hand, the spectacle was very imposing. But soon I perceived there was likely to be some more serious work than mere talking. It appears it had been ascertained, very satisfactorily, that there was then among the horses in the possession of the Navajos present, one which belonged to a Mexican, a member of Colonel Washington's command. The colonel, particularly as the possessor of it acknowledged it to be stolen, demanded its immediate restoration. The Navajos demurred. He then told them that, unless they restored it immediately, they would be fired into. They replied that the man in whose possession the horse was had fled. Colonel Washington then directed Lieut. Tores to seize one in reprisal. The Navajos, immediately perceiving it, scampered off at the top of their speed. The guard present were then ordered to fire upon them; the result of which was, that their head chief, Narbona, was shot dead on the spot, and six others (as the Navajos subsequently told us) were mortally wounded. Major Peck also threw among them, very handsomely,—much to their terror, when they were afar off, and thought they could with safety relax their flight,—a couple of round shot."

The scene related thus cavalierly, as if the whole thing were a trifle, is brought home more touchingly to disinterested readers by a portrait sketch of the old chief thus suddenly killed. Poor old fellow! for half a century, the book tells us, "he had, doubtless, been the scourge of the Mexicans;" and, in the end, after all his adventures, he is shot down by a band of new intruders,—having had his portrait taken just before his death, as if to compel people who had never heard of him or his nation to recognize his and their out-of-the-way existence!

Who and what, then, are the Navajos? Lieut. Simpson thus answers the question.—

"Gregg, in introducing his remarks relative to their skill in the manufacture of blankets, holds the following language:—'They (the Navajos) reside in the main range of the Cordilleras, one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles west of Santa Fé, on the waters of Rio Colorado of California, not far from the region, according to historians, from whence the Aztecs emigrated to Mexico; and there are many reasons to suppose them direct descendants from the remnant, which remained in the north, of this celebrated nation of antiquity. Although they live in rude *jacales*, somewhat resembling the wigwams of the Pawnees, yet, from time immemorial, they have excelled all others in their original manufactures; and, as well as the Moques, they are still distinguished for some exquisite styles of cotton textures, and display considerable ingenuity in embroidering with feathers, the skins of animals, according to their primitive practice. They now, also, manufacture a singular species of blanket, known as the *Sarape Navajo*, which is of so close and dense a texture that it will frequently hold water almost equal to gum-elastic cloth. It is therefore highly prized for protection against the rains. Some of the finer qualities are often sold among the Mexicans as high as fifty or sixty dollars each.' As regards the hypothesis which Gregg advances in the above, that the Navajos are the direct descendants of the Aztecs, it is possible they may be. But if, as is likely, and as Gregg also supposes, this

ancient people once inhabited the pueblos, now in ruins, on the Chaco, how is it that they have retrograded in civilization in respect to their habitations, when they have preserved it in their manufactures? I know of but two ways to account for it. Either the Navajos are descended from a cognate stock, prior to that which built the Chaco pueblos, which stock lived, as the Navajos do now, in lodges—and this agrees with the tradition given by Sandoval; or, in process of time, the cultivable and pastoral portion of the country becoming more and more reduced in area, and scattered in locality, the people of necessity became correspondingly scattered and locomotive, and thus gradually adopted the habitation most suitable for such a state of things—the lodge they now inhabit. * * In respect to the population of the Navajo nation, it has been impossible for me to arrive at anything like an approximation of it. Indeed, if the few we have seen bear a proper proportion to the whole number contained in the country, the extent of this population has been greatly exaggerated. But I prefer to believe that, as a nation, they live much scattered, and that those through whose precincts we have passed have studiously avoided us. All things considered, then, I would estimate the population from eight thousand to ten thousand souls: this last number is Gregg's estimate. As regards their stock, so far as I could observe, and from what the reclaimed Mexican captive before referred to has told me, I should say that it consisted mainly of sheep and horses; mules and cattle forming but an inconsiderable portion of it."

A large portion of Lieut. Simpson's work, and many of the illustrations which it contains, are devoted to a description of the ruins of the *pueblos*, or native Indian towns, alluded to in the preceding passage, and which were met with in considerable abundance along the route. Great interest attaches to these ruins, as proving the existence at one time in the regions now inhabited by the miserable Navajos of a native people of far higher civilization and of no mean architectural skill. Lieut. Simpson's descriptions and sketches will therefore be welcomed as a contribution of materials to American Archaeology. His conclusions, however, as to the date and origin of the ruins which he describes are by no means definite; he only hints that the buildings whose remains they are were erected about the twelfth century by the forefathers of those Aztecs who were the dominating population of Mexico at the time when the Spaniards first landed in America. Lingered recollections of the great Montezuma and his Aztec empire, it seems, still remain among the Navajos in the form of vague myths.

Even more curious than Lieut. Simpson's descriptions of the ancient Mexican ruins is his account of an immense rock discovered by him during the return march to Santa Fé, covered on the lower part of its flat faces with numerous inscriptions, some of them in rude Indian hieroglyphics, but most in deeply engraved European characters, evidently cut there by way of commemoration by the few travellers, Spanish or other, who, during the last two centuries and a half have from time to time penetrated into these dreary and remote regions. Lieut. Simpson and his assistant spent two days in copying these inscriptions, fac-similes of some of which are given in the volume. Here is a sample,—all except the last being translations.—

"Governor and Captain General of the Provinces of New Mexico, for our Lord the King, passed by this place, on his return from the Pueblo of Zuñi, on the 29th of July, of the year 1620, and put them in peace, at their petition, asking the favor to become subjects of his Majesty, and anew they gave obedience; all which they did with free consent, knowing it prudent, as well as very Christian (a word or two effaced), to so distinguished and gallant a soldier, indomitable and famed, we love; (the remainder effaced)."

"Antonio Gon Salaz, in the year 1667. (Some characters not decipherable.) Country of Mexico,

in the year 1632, folio (some characters not intelligible), Bengoso, by order of Father Lebado Lujan."

"Passed by this place with despatch (a word or two not decipherable), 16th day of April, 1606."

"Cayado, 1727."

"I. Aparela, 1619." (Hieroglyphics not decipherable.)

"Passed by this place Sergeant-Major and Capt. Juan Archuleta, and the traveller Diego Martin Barba and Second Lieutenant Juan Ynes Josano, in the year 1636." (Hieroglyphics not decipherable.)

"Here served General Don Diego de Vargas, to conquer to Santa Fé, for the royal crown, New Mexico, by his own cost, in the year 1692."

"By this place passed Second Lieutenant Joseph de Payba Basconcelos, in the year in which the council of the kingdom bore the cost, on the 18th of February, in the year 1726."

"In the year 1696 passed D. M." (Hieroglyphics not decipherable.)

"P. Joseph de la Candelaria."

"O. R., March 19, 1836." (These are the only English initials.)

"What strange stories these inscriptions on a rock far in the inhospitable region between Eastern Mexico and California could tell,—of proud Spanish Dons passing that way at the head of roving bands two hundred years ago—of adventurous priests led thither by missionary zeal—of weary travellers lured by quest of gain,—all uncertain of return, and therefore eager to leave some memorial of themselves which future eyes might read! This is the kind of interest that pervades Lieut. Simpson's volume,—an interest which would have been greater had the work been written with any approach to literary art. The account given of the nature of the country itself is very unfavourable as regards the prospects of its colonization."

The Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. Vol. III. Chambers.

HAVING introduced our readers to the former volumes of Mr. Chambers's edition of the great Scottish poet, and acquainted them with the principle on which he has arranged the poems and letters,—we at once proceed to extract from the volume before us such new matter of moment as the editor's diligence has enabled him to bring together. Here is part of an unpublished letter to the poet's brother William, written in 1789.—

"The only Ayrshire news that I remember in which I think you will be interested is that Mr. Ronald is bankrupt. You will easily guess that from his insolent vanity in his sunshine of life he will now feel a little retaliation from those who thought themselves eclipsed by him; for, poor fellow, I do not think he ever intentionally injured any one. I might, indeed, perhaps, except his wife, whom he certainly has used very ill; but she is still fond of him to distraction, and bears up wonderfully—much superior to him—under this severe shock of fortune. Women have a kind of sturdy suzerainty which qualifies them to endure, beyond, much beyond, the common run of men; but perhaps part of that fortitude is owing to their shortsightedness, for they are by no means famous for seeing remote consequences in all their real importance."

The following song we do not remember to have seen in print before. The heroine was the blue-eyed lassie of the lovely song, 'I gaed a waeft gate yestreen.'—

Ain—Maggie Lauder.

When first I saw fair Jeanie's face,
I couldna tell what ailed me,
My heart went fluttering pit-a-pit,
My een they almost failed me.
She's aye sae neat, sae trim, sae tight,
All grace does round her hover,
As look deprived me o' my heart,
And I became a lover.
She's aye, aye sae blithe, sae gay,
She's aye sae bonny and cheerie;
She's aye sae bonny, blithe, and gay,
O gin I were her dearie!

Had I Dundas's whole estate,
Or Hoptoun's wealth to shine in;
Did warlike laurels crown my brow,
Or humbler bays entwining—
I'd lay them a' at Jeanie's feet,
Could I but hope to move her,
And prouder than a belted knight,
I'd be my Jeanie's lover.

She's aye, aye sae blithe, sae gay, &c.

But sair I fear some happier swain
Has gained sweet Jeanie's favour:
If so, may every bliss be hers,
Though I maun never have her.
But gang she east, or gang she west,
Twist forth and Tweed all over,
While men have eyes, or ears, or taste,
She'll always find a lover.
She's aye, aye sae blithe, sae gay, &c.

Burns, it is well known, was not at times on very friendly terms with his publisher Creech, of Edinburgh; and in a letter to Peter Hill, a brother bookseller, he thus alludes to him.—

"By the way, I have taken vengeance on Creech. He wrote me a fine, fair letter, telling me that he was going to print a third edition; and as he had a brother's care of my fame, he wished to have every new thing I have written since, and I should be amply rewarded with a copy or two to present to my friends. He has sent me a copy of the last edition to correct, &c. But I have as yet taken no notice of it; and I hear he has published without me. You know, and all my friends know, that I do not value money; but I owed the gentleman a debt, which I am happy to have it in my power to repay."

That Burns erected a monument over the grave of Fergusson, the poet, is well known:—not so hitherto a little circumstance of interest connected with this honourable tribute to a brother-poet. It now appears that two years elapsed before Burns was able to pay for the monument:—as witness a letter to Hill, dated in 1793.—

"I send you by the bearer, Mr. Clarke, a particular friend of mine, six pounds and a shilling, which you will dispose of as follows:—five poundster shillings per account I owe Mr. R. Burn, architect, for erecting the stone over the grave of poor Fergusson. He was two years in erecting it after I had commissioned him for it, and I have been two years in paying him, after he sent me his account; so he and I are quits. He had the hardiess to ask me interest on the sum; but considering that the money was due by one poet for putting a tombstone over another, he may, with grateful surprise, thank Heaven that he ever saw a farthing of it."

Of Mr. Chambers's matter-of-fact way of settling the chronology of a poem, we have in the volume before us an amusing instance:—fit parallel in every respect to Mr. Halliwell's paper on the chronology of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' The poet's widow was often heard to relate that the beautiful song 'To Mary in Heaven,' commencing—

Thou lingering star with lessening ray—

was composed in the month of September 1789:—Mr. Chambers, however, is in favour of October in the same year, and for the following reasons.—

"In the first place, the harvest was late that year. We find in the Scottish newspapers of the time, that, in the middle of October, a great deal of grain was still out even in the more favoured district around Falkirk; while a letter from Sanquhar (Burns's neighbourhood), dated the 21st, states that 'while much was cut, very little was yet got in, owing to the bad weather.' It appears that harvest was commenced by the 8th of September in some districts, but was interrupted by rains, and was not concluded till near the end of the ensuing month. Consequently, the incident *might* take place in the latter part of October, and still be connected with harvest operations. The second portion of our evidence on the subject is from one of the exact sciences, and appears to us at once to settle the time of the day—the month—and almost the day of the month. It fully appears that the planet Venus is the one referred to by the poet, for the description applies only to it. Now Venus was in conjunction with the sun, May 30, 1789, and after that became visible as the *evening-star* towards the end of the summer, reaching its

greatest brilliancy in winter. It is therefore certain that the star which 'loves to greet the early morn' did not at this time 'usher in the day,' and consequently, so far as the time of day alluded to in the poem is concerned, a poetical liberty was taken with truth. On the 21st of September the sun set at six o'clock, and Venus forty-four minutes thereafter. The planet was consequently not to be seen at that time except faintly in the twilight. But on the 21st of October the sun set in the latitude of Ellisland at 4^h 53^m, and Venus 1^h 3^m afterwards. Consequently, Venus would then have begun to assume a brilliant appearance during a short interval after sunset. On that day the moon was four days old, and within eight diameters of Venus. The planet would then of course be beginning to be dimmed by the moonlight, and this effect would go on increasing till the moon had passed the full—that is, early in November. If, then, we are to set aside the possibility of a later month than October, and keeping in view the all but certainty that Mary was not buried till some time after the 12th of that month, it seems reasonable to conclude that the barnyard musings of Burns took place between five and six o'clock in the evening of some day about the 19th or 20th of October, and consequently a very short time after the merry-meeting for the whistle-contest at Friars' Carse. That a month later than October could have been the date of the incident will, I presume, scarcely be argued for. The moon was at the full on Tuesday, the 2nd of November, and it could not be till after that day that the first hour of the night would be 'starry,' with Venus in full blaze. By that time, so far as we can gather from the chronicles of the time, the harvest was past. Besides, Mrs. Burns might easily mistake September for October, but scarcely for November, a month of such different associations. On this point, the temperature of the time might throw some light, if we could be sure of the exact meaning to be attached to the phrase—'the frost had set in.' It chances that the temperature of October that year was unusually high, the average at eight o'clock in the evening in Edinburgh being 45¹/₂° Fahrenheit. The *Edinburgh Advertiser* of 30th of October speaks of apple-trees and bean-stalks renewing their blossoms in consequence of the extraordinary mildness. On the 19th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening, the thermometer indicated in Edinburgh 51¹/₂°; on the 20th, at the same hour, 59°; on the 21st, 51¹/₂° again. The only approach to frost was on the 30th and 31st, when, at eight in the evening, the thermometer was respectively at 35° and 37°. After that it rose to a more temperate point. Hence, it becomes evident that *literal frost* did not then exist at any such period of the day. Probably Mrs. Burns merely thought the evening was beginning to be comparatively chilly. If we can admit of this construction being put upon her words, I would be disposed to pitch upon the *warmest evening* of the little period within which we are confined—for unless the poet had been in a peculiarly excited state, so as to be insensible to external circumstances, which is obviously a different thing from being in a merely pensive state, we must suppose him as not likely to lie down in the open air after sunset, except under favour of some uncommon amount of 'ethereal mildness.' Seeing, on the other hand, how positively inviting to such a procedure would be a temperature of 59°, I leave the subject with scarcely a doubt that the composition of *To Mary in Heaven* took place on Tuesday the 20th of October, and that this was consequently the date of the death of the heroine."

It is right to add, that in this mis-placed piece of ingenuity Mr. Chambers has had the assistance of Prof. Piazzi Smyth, of the University of Edinburgh. The whole train of reasoning is worthy of Tristram Shandy or of Mr. Hunter's famous volume on the actual island made immortal by 'The Tempest.'

We observed in our notice of Mr. Chambers's earlier volumes that their editor was too apt to rely on the traditions of a village, or on the confused recollections of people still alive who at no time were well informed on the general, or even the minuter, points of Burns's history. This kind of Scottish credulity is less

apparent in the present than in the former volumes. We were, however, scarcely prepared even from former experience to find Mr. Chambers extracting into his work a long account of an interview which Sir Egerton Brydges is supposed to have had with Burns. Does not Mr. Chambers know that the account in question was written by Sir Egerton for an imaginary biography of an imaginary person,—and that Sir Egerton's own Autobiography contains no allusion to any interview of the kind? Sir Egerton—Mr. Chambers's "competent observer"—never even saw Burns.

On the Study of Words: Five Lectures addressed to the Pupils at the Diocesan Training School, Winchester. By R. C. Trench, B.D. Parker & Son.

THE object of these Lectures is to show how much valuable and interesting instruction may be elicited from some of the commonest words, even when standing alone. This object Mr. Trench has most effectually accomplished upon the *solvitur ambulando* principle. By an actual examination of many separate words, he has contrived to supply the reader with new views of things, to convey much useful knowledge, to suggest sound reflection, and,—what is better than all,—to put him in the way of doing for himself what is here done for him. We do not mean to say that any ordinary reader can be reasonably expected to carry on the process with so much success as Mr. Trench has begun it. To do this would require an intellect of a high order, and an education considerably above the average,—in fact, such a mind and such a degree of cultivation as Mr. Trench has displayed here and elsewhere. But anybody possessing a moderate acquaintance with Latin and English, and some knowledge of history, might find much interest and advantage in pursuing the inquiries here indicated, especially if he could get access to a good English dictionary, such as Richardson's.

We are so deeply impressed with the desirableness of encouraging the study of words, as here exemplified, that we cannot let this little volume pass without strongly recommending it to general notice. It possesses much higher claims to attention than its unassuming form and title would lead one to expect. Teachers of all grades will find it an invaluable aid both to their own private improvement and the instruction of their scholars. If they only catch a portion of Mr. Trench's thoughtful spirit,—and they can hardly read his book without doing so,—they will be furnished with a powerful means of awakening the attention and keeping alive the activity of their youthful charge. General readers also must be interested in observing how much light Mr. Trench has thrown upon the derivation and history of commonplace words, which are daily used by the thoughtless without any idea that they can be made to yield so rich an abundance of intellectual enjoyment and profit. Nobody can think the study of words, as pursued by this writer, is dry or barren. If the examination of botanical and geological specimens is justly considered an employment that amply repays the toil of the student, we are sure even greater advantage may be reaped from the consideration of isolated words. On this point we shall be excused for quoting from Mr. Trench's introductory lecture.

"A great writer not very long departed from us has here borne witness at once to the pleasantness and profit of this study. 'In a language,' he says, 'like ours, where so many words are derived from other languages, there are few modes of instruction more useful or more amusing than that of accustoming young people to seek for the etymology or primary meaning of the words they use. There are

cases in which more knowledge of more value may be conveyed by the history of a word than by the history of a campaign.' And, implying the same truth, a popular author of our own day has somewhere characterized language as 'fossil poetry'—evidently meaning that just as in some fossil, curious and beautiful shapes of vegetable or animal life, the graceful fern or the finely vertebrated lizard, such as now, it may be, have been extinct for thousands of years, are permanently bound up in the stone, and rescued from that perishing which would have otherwise been theirs,—so in words are beautiful thoughts and images, the imagination and the feeling of past ages, of men long since in their graves, of men whose very names have perished, these, which would so easily have perished too, preserved and made safe for ever. The phrase is a striking one; the only fault which one might be tempted to find with it is, that it is too narrow. Language may be, and indeed is, this fossil poetry; but it may be affirmed of it with exactly the same truth that it is fossil ethics, or fossil history. Words quite as often and as effectually embody facts of history, or convictions of the moral common sense of mankind; even as, so far as that moral sense may be perverted, they will bear witness and keep a record of that perversion. On all these points I shall enter at full in after lectures; but I may give by anticipation a specimen or two of what I mean, to make from the first my purpose and plan more fully intelligible to all. Language then is fossil poetry; in other words, we are not to look for the poetry which a people may possess only in its poems, or its poetical customs, traditions, and beliefs. Many a single word also is itself a concentrated poem, having stores of poetical thought and imagery laid up in it. Examine it, and it will be found to rest on some deep analogy of things natural and things spiritual; bringing those to illustrate and to give an abiding form and body to these. The image may have grown trite and ordinary now; perhaps through the help of this very word may have become so entirely the heritage of all, as to seem little better than a commonplace; yet not the less he who first discerned the relation, and devised the new word which should express it, or gave to an old, never before but literally used, this new and figurative sense, he was in his degree a poet—a maker, that is, of things which were not before, which would not have existed but for him, or for some other gifted with like powers."

The second lecture treats of the moral lessons to be learnt from single words. As symbols of ideas and feelings, words show what has been going on in men's minds, and so give us a clue to the moral character of the age when they were in vogue. The changes, too, which have taken place in their meanings indicate corresponding changes in the habits of those who have used them. Here, again, we are tempted to avail ourselves of the author's own forcible language.—

"Seeing then that language contains so faithful a record of the good and of the evil which in time past have been working in the minds of men, we shall not err if we regard it as a kind of moral barometer, which indicates and permanently marks the rise or fall of a nation's life. To study a people's language will be to study them, and to study them at best advantage, where they present themselves to us under fewest disguises, most nearly as they are. Too many have had a hand in it, and in causing it to arrive at its present shape, it is too entirely the work of the whole nation, the result of the united contributions of all, to allow any successful tampering with it, any making of it to witness other than the actual facts of the case. The frivolity, the triviality of one nation or of one age will find their expression in the using of earnest words in comparatively trivial senses: the nobleness, the high moral sentiment, the contempt of aught which is base, of another, will as certainly in one way or another stamp themselves on the words which they employ; and so on with whatever good or evil they may own. Often a people's use of some single word will afford us a deeper insight into their moral condition and habits of thought than whole volumes written expressly for this end. So too the modifications of meaning which a word has undergone, as it had been transplanted from one soil to

another, the way in which one nation receiving a word from another, has yet brought into it some new force which was foreign to it in the tongue from whence it was borrowed, has deepened or extenuated or otherwise altered its meaning,—all this may prove profoundly instructive, and may reveal to us, as perhaps nothing else would, the most fundamental diversities existing between them."

As an illustration of the felicity with which Mr. Trench finds sermons in words, we think another extract from the same lecture will be acceptable.—

"Let us a little consider the word 'kind.' We speak of a 'kind' person, and we speak of man 'kind,' and perhaps, if we think about the matter at all, we seem to ourselves to be using quite different words, or the same word in senses quite unconnected, and having no bond between them. But they are connected, and that most closely; a 'kind' person is a 'kinned' person, one of kin; one who acknowledges and acts upon his kinship with other men, confesses that he owes to them, as of one blood with himself, the debt of love. And so mankind is *man-kinned*.* In the word is contained a declaration of the relationship which exists between all the members of the human family; and seeing that this relationship in a race now scattered so widely and divided so far asunder can only be through a common hand, we do in fact every time that we use the word 'mankind,' declare our faith in the one common descent of the whole race of man. And beautiful before, how much more beautiful now do the words 'kind' and 'kindness' appear, when we perceive the root out of which they grow; that they are the acknowledgment in deeds of love of our kinship with our brethren; and how profitable to keep in mind that a lively recognition of the bonds of blood, whether of those closer ones which unite us to that whom by best right we term our family, or those wider ones which knit us to the whole human family, that this is the true source out of which all genuine love and affection must spring; for so much is affirmed in our daily, hourly use of the word."

In the third lecture, Mr. Trench shows by several interesting examples how much historical information is connected with words. As the geologist, from an examination of the various strata of which the earth's crust is composed, draws certain conclusions with regard to the revolutions that have taken place and the forces that produced them,—so, he contends, a thoughtful student of the English language might by analyzing it into its component parts learn a good deal about the changes which our nation has undergone, and the manner in which the various races—Celts, Latins, Saxons, Danes, and Normans—have coalesced into the modern English.—

"Here is the explanation of the assertion just now made,—namely, that we might almost reconstruct our history, so far as it turned upon the Norman conquest, by an analysis of our present language, a mustering of its words in groups, and a close observation of the nature and character of those which the two races have severally contributed to it. Thus we should confidently conclude that the Norman was the ruling race, from the noticeable fact that all the words of dignity, state, honour, and pre-eminence, (with one remarkable exception, to be adjoined presently,) descend to us from them—sovereign, sceptre, throne, realm, royalty, homage, prince, duke, count, ('earl,' indeed, is Scandinavian, though he must borrow his 'countess' from the Norman), chancellor, treasurer, palace, castle, hall, dome, and a multitude more. At the same time the one remarkable exception of 'king' would make us, even did we know nothing of the actual facts, suspect that the chieftain of this ruling race came in not upon a new title, not as overthrowing a former dynasty, but claiming to be in the rightful line of its succession; that the true continuity of the nation had not, in fact any more than in word, been entirely broken, but survived, in due time to assert itself anew. And yet, while the

* "Thus it is not a mere play upon words, but something much deeper, which Shakespeare puts into Hamlet's mouth, when, speaking of his father's brother who had married his mother, he characterizes him as 'A little more than kin, and less than kind.'"

statelier superstructure of the language, almost all articles of luxury, all that has to do with the chase, with chivalry, with personal adornment, is Norman throughout; with the broad basis of the language, and therefore of the life, it is otherwise. The great features of nature, the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, the water, the fire, all the prime social relations, father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, these are Saxon. The palace and the castle may have come to us from the Norman, but to the Saxon we owe far dearer names, the home, the hearth, the house, the roof. His 'board,' and often probably it was no more, has a more hospitable sound than the other's 'table.' His sturdy arms turn the soil; he is the boor, the hind, the churl; or if his Norman master has a name for him, it is one which on his lips becomes more and more a title of opprobrium and contempt, the villain. The instruments used in cultivating the earth, the flail, plough, sickle, spade, are expressed in his language; so too the main products of the earth, as wheat, rye, oats, bere, i. e. barley; and no less the names of domestic animals. Concerning these last, it is not a little characteristic to observe, and Walter Scott has put the observation into the mouth of the Saxon swineherd in *Ivanhoe*, that the names of almost all, so long as they are alive, are thus Saxon, but when dressed and prepared for food become Norman—a fact, indeed, which we might have expected beforehand; for the Saxon hind had the charge and labour of tending and feeding them, but only that they might appear on the table of his Norman lord. Thus ox, steer, cow, are Saxon, but beef Norman; calf is Saxon, but veal Norman; sheep is Saxon, but mutton Norman; so it is severally with swine and pork, deer and venison, fowl and pullet. Bacon, the only flesh which may ever have come within his reach, is the single exception. Putting all this together, with much more of the same kind, which might be produced, but has only been indicated here, we should certainly gather, that while there are manifest tokens as preserved in our language, of the Saxon having been for a season an inferior and even an oppressed race, the stable elements of Saxon life, however overlaid for a while, had still made good their claim to be the solid groundwork of the after nation as of the after language; and to the justice of this conclusion all other historic records, and the present social condition of England, consent in bearing testimony."

The subjects of the fourth and fifth lectures are 'The Distinction of Words,' and 'The Schoolmaster's Use of Words.' The former contains many valuable observations on synonyms and words closely related in origin and in meaning. In the latter, the author takes occasion to condemn the phonetic system of spelling, partly on the ground that the saving of trouble which it would effect would be little, as the pronunciation of words is frequently changing, and consequently the mode of spelling must upon that system be often altered. This, however, is the smallest objection.—

"The far deeper and more serious one is, that in innumerable instances it would obliterate altogether those clear marks of birth and parentage, which, if not all, yet so many of our words bear now upon their very fronts, or are ready, upon a very slight interrogation, to declare to us. Words have now an ancestry; and the ancestry of words as of men is often a very noble part of them, making them capable of great things, because those from whom they were derived have done great things before them. Words are now a nation, grouped into families, some smaller, some larger; this change would go far to reduce them to a wild and barbarous horde. Both these objections had been urged by Bacon, who characterizes this so-called reformation, 'that writing should be consonant to speaking,' as 'a branch of unprofitable subtlety;' and especially urges that thereby 'the derivations of words, especially from foreign languages, are utterly defaced and extinguished.'"

These examples will probably satisfy our readers that the little volume from which they are taken is likely to repay a fuller perusal.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Life of Algernon Sidney, with Sketches of some of his Contemporaries and Extracts from his Correspondence and Political Writings. By G. Van Santvoord.—Mr. Van Santvoord, we apprehend, is a Dutchman settled in the United States. It is creditable to him that he should take the deep personal interest in our history which this book evidences,—and that he should regard the great events and men of the Commonwealth with so much veneration. More praise than this we cannot afford him. His information generally is of the oldest dates. That specifically about Algernon Sidney—which names, let us say, were not written by their owner "Algernon Sidney," as he supposes, but "Algernone Sidney"—is also deficient and inaccurate. Meadley and Collins are his chief if not sole authorities. Of more modern discoveries—throwing light on all parts of Sydney's career, especially on his early life, his wanderings abroad, his connexion with Penn and his influence over the constitution of Pennsylvania—the writer appears not to have heard. He repeats the common story about Sydney calling the execution of Charles "the bravest action ever done"—as if Sydney himself, in a letter which forms part of Mr. Blencoe's collection of Sydney Papers, had not denied with scorn the words attributed to him. He misses, too, all the point, the detail, and the character of Sydney's electioneering efforts at Guildford and Bramer,—and is unaware of the important "case" which was afterwards presented to Parliament. In fact, the whole book is thirty years behind the present state of our knowledge of the man and his times.

The Process of Thought adapted to Words and Language. By Alfred Snee.—We must confess to an inability to solve the depths of Mr. Snee's philosophy. For this we may perhaps be excused when it is known that this work is a deduction from the 'General System of Electro-Biology' which the author has propounded in a previous work. We have often stated our objection to discuss opinions founded on mere hypothesis; and topics of more assumption have rarely been laid before the public than are to be found in the various works on life and mind with which Mr. Snee has lately burdened the press. That he has displayed considerable observation and much inventive power we have admitted, and admit; but never did man throw away the chances of a sound reputation by wider departures from the laws of philosophical reasoning than the author of the system of electro-biology. Those who wish to see how far a mechanical theory of life can be carried may get a glimpse of it in this book,—provided they discover the author's meaning.

Mons. Guizot; or, Democracy, Oligarchy, and Monarchy. By C. Lœlius.—This is a trenchant attack on M. Guizot's 'Democracy in France' by one who is opposed to him alike in politics and in religion.

Notes on Ireland and the Land Question. By Vincent Scully.—Mr. Scully is making himself an authority on at least one aspect of "the great difficulty." He is a fair opponent—writes with spirit—puts his view clearly before the reader—and joins issue with the goodwill of a man convinced and earnest in what he does. His "notes" on the Channel Islands are peculiarly interesting,—and show an exact and familiar acquaintance with the history and customs of that group of possessions.

Soils and Manures: the Improvement of Land and Rotation of Crops. By John Donaldson.—This excellent little treatise forms one of 'Richardson's Rural Handbooks.' It is illustrated with a few woodcuts, and altogether conveys to the unprofessional reader a lively idea of farm operations.

The Martyrs of Russia. By M. Michelet. Translated by Permission of the Author.—This is a spirited translation of M. Michelet's vigorous, eloquent, and impassioned denunciation of the horrors of Siberia.—But since it was printed in Paris in September last, how strange have been the turns of fortune! It would not be generous to ask the historian of France his present opinion of those "holy bayonets" which he has been so wont to apostrophize. But while reading of the suf-

ferings of Russian political offenders in the far north, it is impossible to forget the new Siberia created on the shores of South America by the nation which M. Michelet here expressly proposes to the Russian nobles as a European example.

Manual of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Mind. By the Rev. James Cartlie, D.D.—The author of this work belongs to the Scotch school of metaphysics and to the Evangelical school in religion. What the nature of a manual of mental philosophy from such a writer was likely to be, might be pretty well guessed. The materialism of the philosophy is spiritualized by the dogmas of the religion, and the spiritualism of the religion is materialized by the scepticism of the philosophy. The author does not claim for his work any originality of thought or of arrangement,—and wishes it to be regarded as fulfilling the intentions of the title. As far as this goes, we think he has executed his task well, and produced a volume which may with advantage be used as an introduction to the study of the writers belonging to the metaphysical and religious schools to which he belongs. Neither the pretensions of the book nor the nature of its subject demand from us any expression of our opinion as to the correctness of the author's views. He very fairly represents a large and intelligent class of thinkers and workers,—and to them his book will be acceptable.

The Mahogany Tree.—This work gives an interesting account of this favourite tree, its botanical character, qualities and uses,—and offers certain practical suggestions as to the best modes of selecting and cutting it down in the regions of its growth—the West India Islands and Central America. It also contains some useful notices of the projects for forming routes and communications between Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec, as regards their several productions; and in an appendix we find the documents presented to Lloyd's Committee of Registry in favour of the use of mahogany for the building of first-class vessels. The information is realized to the eye as well as to the ear by numerous illustrations.

The Task of To-day. By Evans Bell.—We cannot follow this writer into his theme, however much we may feel disposed to dispute his theory about 'The Task of To-day.' His notion of that "task" is, that it is to promote a revolution in the religious opinions of Northern Europe. The writer is apparently in earnest,—and this is all that we can say in his favour. The book, as a book discussing a great thesis, is weak, shallow, and pretending.

Discourses on various Subjects, read before Literary and Philosophical Societies. By Samuel Bailey.—The announcement of a new work—even when, as in this case, it is composed of a series of unconnected papers—by the author of 'Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinion' will not fail to interest a large class of sedate and thoughtful readers. Nearly everything that Mr. Bailey writes is remarkable for reach of knowledge, clearness of statement, and sober criticism. If he never dazzles, he never deceives. His manner is not brilliant,—but there is always thought in his work, and his speculations interest by their freshness and probability.—His present volume consists of eleven discourses, presented under the following designations:—'On the Mutual Relations of the Sciences'—'On the Mammoth or Fossil Elephant discovered at the Mouth of the Lena'—'On the Changes which have taken place in the English Language, especially during the last three Centuries'—'On the Science of Political Economy'—'On the last Reformation of the Calendar in England'—'On the General Principles of Physical Investigation'—'On the Mechanical Causes of Thunder'—'On the Paradoxes of Vision,'—and, 'On the Theory of Wit.' Of these discourses the third and the last are perhaps of the greatest literary interest,—but they will each and all reward perusal.

On the Classification and Management of Criminal Lunatics. By J. C. Bucknill.—Between Dr. Wood and Mr. Bucknill—both able practical administrators of asylums—there prevail certain differences of theory which are here explained and discussed. Both writers urge the necessity of a change in the laws which relate to lunatics accused of crime; but

as to the nature and extent of the change they vary considerably in opinion.

The Laws of Patents and Registration of Inventions and Designs in Manufactures, with Statutes, Forms and Rules. By Thomas Turner.—If there were no other argument in favour of a reform in the patent laws of this country, such a book would furnish one that ought to be conclusive. Not only are those laws extremely unjust and expensive, but they appear so involved as to defy the analysis of the most subtle intellects. After reading this legal and learned volume on the subject, we seem to know as little about it as ever, the "cases" being so numerous and the interpretations so various.

The Test of Experience; or, the Voluntary Principle in the United States. By John Howard Hinton.—This is a new volume of the 'Library for the Times.' It is written with spirit and force; but is, in our opinion, quite inconclusive for the arguments formally dealt with. Mr. Hinton confesses that he has not had access to the best sources of information,—and in fact his brochure is a compilation wanting in both logic and authority.

A Short Account of the St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Schools. By William Rogers.—These Charterhouse Schools are situated near Goswell Street; and the district for which they are intended to supply the means of education consists of Golden Lane, Whitecross Street, and the nest of courts and alleys of which those miserable thoroughfares are the head-quarters and centres. That the schoolmaster is wanting in such a neighbourhood, the readers of the *Athenæum* will not bear with surprise. What has been already done towards supplying the want Mr. Rogers's pamphlet sets forth,—as also what he further purposes to do, if his appeal to the wealthy and charitable in behalf of his poor and ignorant neighbours should meet with a sufficient response to enable him to pursue the path on which he has entered.

Meliora; or, Better Times to come. Being the Contributions of many Men touching the Present State and Prospects of Society. Edited by Viscount Ingestre.—This volume—in the preparation of which Lord Ingestre seems to have had little more trouble than the collection and arrangement of the several pieces—consists of twenty chapters or articles by different authors, of whom two are noblemen, six clergymen, two or three honourables, and the rest gaoi governors, physicians, and men of letters. Each man deals with a single subject—but the subjects have no sequence or necessary connexion with each other, excepting in so far as they all bear on the state of society as at present existing. Among the many earnest and able works recently issued on this great theme 'Meliora' may take its place in virtue of an amiable and upright intention, if not on broader and better grounds.

The Second Reformation; or, Christianity Developed. By A. Alison.—*The Future; or, the Science of Politics.* By A. Alison.—These two books, written by the same author, have the same end in view, and may be regarded as the first and second divisions of one work. Like many other thinking men, and most notably like the author of 'Alpha,'—Mr. Alison is discontented not only with the religious and political practices of the age, but with the principles out of which they proceed. But not satisfied with a negative distrust, he has set himself up in the character of a prophet and lawgiver,—the promulgator of a new system of moral philosophy. In so doing, he has placed himself to some extent out of our critical jurisdiction; but we may say in general terms that his ideas are somewhat fantastic and arbitrary. Where he has ventured on guesses at the nature of coming events he has been often unhappy,—for between the printing and the publication of his books, military revolution has distanced every expectation.—These are very perilous times for the seers, as Mr. Alison is now probably convinced.

Practical Book-keeping, Commercial Reference, and Counting-house and School Assistant. By Thomas Smith.—The publication of three successful previous works in the literature of the counting-house entitles Mr. Smith's new venture to respectful consideration. In small compass it seems to embody a great mass of useful knowledge in its line—put

before the reader in a clear, practical and business-like way.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Barber's (E.) Printer's, Grainer's, and Writer's Assistant, 12mo. 2s.
Bennett (J. H. M. D.) On Leucæothemia, roy. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Bentley's Series, 'Maxwell's Border Tales and Legends,' 8vo. 1s.
Bohn's Antiquarian Library, 'Brown's (Sir T.) Works, Vol. 3,' 5s.
Bohn's Classical Library, 'Cicero's Orations, Vol. 3,' 12mo. 5s. cl.
Bohn's Scientific Library, 'Derstedt's Soul in Nature,' trans. 6s. cl.
Bohn's Scientific Library, 'Stanton's Chess Tournament,' 5s. cl.
Bohn's Standard Library, 'Hemphill's (Sir J.) Works, Vol. 2,' 2s. 6d.
Bonar's Commentary on Book of Leviticus, 3rd edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Burke's Reflections on Revolution in France, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Burke's Works and Correspondence, new edit. Vol. 4, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Campbell's Poetical Works, with Notes by Hill, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Combe's (Dr.) Principles of Physiology, 14th edit. revised, 3s. 6d.
Companions of my Solitude, 2nd edit. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Crystal (The) Palace and its Contents, 4to. 5s. cl.
Cumming's (Rev. Dr.) Christ receiving Sinners, new edit. 2s. 6d. cl.
Davidson's (J.) System of Practical Mathematics, 4th edit. 10s. 6d.
Davies's (Jas.) Life, by Phillips, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Dell's (N.) The Blessed Hope, roy. 12mo. 6s. cl.
Döderlein's Handbook of Latin Synonyms, 2nd edit. 15mo. 4s. cl.
Fawcett's (Rev. J.) The Flood came, and took them all away, 2s. 6d.
Greenbank's (Prof.) British Orator, 2nd edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Hamilton's Sabbath School Song Book, square, 1s. cl. swd.
Hamilton's Temperance Music Book, square, 1s. 2d. cl. swd.
Hume Mission, an Irish Story, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Hunt's (Rev. T. P.) Baptism, 3mo. 1s. cl.
Illustrated London Cookery Book, by Bishop, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Illustrated Young Men's Christian Association, 1851-2, 3s. 6d.
Johnston's Hand Atlas of General Geography, 4to. 31s. 6d. cl.
Johnston's Hand Atlas of Physical Geography, 4to. 31s. 6d. cl.
Lectures before Young Men's Christian Association, 1851-2, 3s. 6d.
Library of Health, 'Johnson On Diseases of Women,' 1s. 6d. swd.
Marie Stuart, Lettres de, par Labanoff, Vol. 4, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Morgan's Homœopathic Treatment of Indigestion, &c. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Murray's Reading for Rail, 'The Flower Garden,' 8vo. 1s. swd.
Murray's Reading for Rail, 'Giffard's (E.) Deeds of Naval Daring,' 8vo. 2s. 6d. swd.
Murray's Reading for Rail, 'The Honey Dew,' 8vo. 1s. swd.
Murray's Reading for Rail, 'Theodore Hook,' 8vo. 1s. swd.
National Illustrated Library, 'Bowells Tour to the Hebrides,' cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Pfeiffer's Journey to Iceland, &c., trans. by Miss Cooper, 12s. cl.
Raper's Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, 4th edit. 8vo. 16s. cl.
Reach and Brooks's Story with a Vengeance, 8vo. 1s. swd.
Russell's (N.) Protestant Tracts, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Ryland's Assay of Gold and Silver Wares, post 8vo. 6s. cl.
Spencer's Cross Marked Horoscope, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Telford's Dramatic Works, 11th edit. 6s. cl.
Templeton's Millwright and Engineer's Companion, 9th edit. 5s.
Truth's Illustrated Library, 'The Flower Garden,' 8vo. 1s. swd.
Verdict, post 8vo. 2s. cl. lmp.
Warren's (J.) Psalmody, Vol. 3, oblong, 2s. cl.
Welch's Series, 'Young's (J. R.) Arithmetic,' 12mo. 1s. 6d. swd.
Wheler's Amusing Narratives, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Winlow's Glimpses of the Truth, &c., 4th edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Zornlin's (R. M.) Recreations in Geology, 3rd edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have just presented to Parliament an estimate of their wants for the year ending the 31st of March, 1853,—accompanied by a statement of what they have been about and what they have obtained for the country in 1851. Their total want is, 53,943l. :—which they propose to appropriate in this manner—24,618l. for Salaries,—2,345l. for House Expenses,—15,385l. for Purchases and Acquisitions,—8,395l. for Bookbinding, Cabinets, &c.,—2,900l. for Printing Catalogues, making Caste, &c.,—and 300l. for "Miscellaneous," including Law Expenses, Fees, &c. The only items in the estimate in which our readers will feel interested are those for "Purchases and Acquisitions" and for "Bookbinding, Cabinets, &c." Sir Frederick Madden is to have 3,000l. for MSS.,—Mr. Panizzi 5,000l. for Printed Books,—Mr. Hawkins 3,000l. for Coins and Antiquities,—and Mr. Carpenter 1,500l. for Prints and Engravings,—the balance left being divided amongst the Keepers of the Minerals and Fossils,—of Zoological, Mineralogical, and Botanical Specimens. Mr. Panizzi is to have a bookbinder's bill to the amount of 4,000l., and Sir Frederick Madden a similar bill to the amount of 800l. Such is to be the division for the present year of the grant which Parliament is called upon to vote for our great Museum.

Having stated their wants, the Trustees inform Parliament what they have done during the past year. First of all, they show by tabular statistics that the number of visitors in 1851 was double that of 1850,—and far more than double that of any other year. The figures are alarming. In 1850 the doors of the Museum admitted 1,098,863 visitors; and in 1851, the same doors admitted 2,524,754 visitors,—or above a million more visitors. Such, gentlemen, say the Trustees, is the increasing popularity of our establishment :—supported, as you may see, by the number of visits made to the Reading-room, Print-room and Galleries of Sculpture over those made in the preceding years.

"MSS." takes the lead in reporting progress. The Keeper has been cataloguing additions and revising slips for the press; collecting and placing in volumes 3,000 loose leaves of vellum and paper

belonging to the Syriac collection of MSS. He has been stamping and paging (we had nearly written folioing) MSS.—and better still, he has been flattening, repairing, inlaying and binding many of the fragments and Cottonian MSS. injured in the memorable fire of 1731. "MSS." therefore has been generally well employed;—and Sir Frederick will be good enough to understand this time that we mean him a compliment, and are very sincere in so meaning.

"Printed Books," too, has been busy. He has been marking, re-marking, removing, labelling, transcribing, and actually—will the world believe it?—cataloguing. Not one word, however, does Mr. Panizzi condescend to tell us about the Printed Catalogue of Printed Books. He is prolix about cross-references, and exact to a unit in the number of books returned to the shelves of the Reading Room. He tells, too, that the average number of readers a day has been 269 :—why did he not add the number of chairs in the room for the use of readers,—and how many of the 269 left without obtaining a seat? The fact is, admission to the Reading Room is quite overdone. The return looks well, but the inconvenience is prodigious. Will Mr. Panizzi tell us how many persons possess the privilege of reading? Will he add how many gentlemen of real attainments refrain from using the Reading Room owing to this nuisance of admission, promoted to swell a return to look well in the eyes of Mr. Hume and others?

"Antiquities" has been active. "The British and Mediæval Objects have been," we are told, "classified and arranged in the New Room appropriated to them [where was the old room?],—and stands are preparing for their better and more convenient display." Hear this with joy, ye Albert Ways and Roach Smiths! But this is not all. "The Egyptian Antiquities now catalogued and ready for the press amount to 7,400 objects;" and to shame Mr. Panizzi, "the first volume of the Descriptive Catalogue of British Medals, extending to the close of the reign of William the Third, is in progress, and almost ready for publication."

"Prints" has been cleaning and arranging in a volume the works of Hans Schaufelein,—arranging in periods and classes the portraits which he had collected during the past year,—remounting drawings :—in short, doing his work well.

The three departments of Natural History—the Mineralogical and Geological Branch, the Zoological Branch, and the Botanical Branch—have all been equally well employed in arranging, cleaning, stuffing, re-arranging, and examining.

The following acquisitions have been made to the MS. department in the past year.—

A Cartulary of the Allen Priory of Newent, in Gloucestershire, comprising also Charters of the Abbey of Cormelles, in Normandy; on vellum, of the 13th century.

A collection of 53 Oriental Manuscripts, purchased of Dr. T. H. Sternschus, among which are several valuable historical works in Arabic, and a copy of the New Testament in Armenian, written on vellum in the year 1518 (but transcribed from a copy dated 1290), and ornamented with miniatures.

A beautiful copy of the *Ancari Sukhali*, or Fables of Pipay, in Persian; illustrated with many exquisite miniatures; of the 16th century.

The metrical English Chronicle, attributed to Robert of Gloucester, ending in the reign of Henry III.; on vellum, 14th century.

The text of the Apocalypse, in Latin and Anglo-Norman, illustrated with singular drawings in every page, by an English artist; of the 13th century, on vellum.

A copy of the Latin Vulgate Bible, written and illuminated in Italy about the middle of the 14th century, in the best style of the period; on vellum.

The History of the Old and New Testament, containing a Latin text and Commentary, accompanied by several thousand outline drawings very cleverly executed, probably in France, about the year 1300; on vellum.

A portion of the Old Testament (from Genesis to Psalm inclusive), in the Catalan dialect; written on paper, in the year 1493.

One of the Memorandum Books of James, Duke of Monmouth, in his own hand-writing; found in his pocket after his capture, in July, 1685.

A large number of Autograph Letters of historical and literary importance, during the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, purchased at various sales, particularly at the dispersion of the Collection of M. A. Donnadieu. Among them may be mentioned, the original Warrant to the Lord Mayor, to proclaim Oliver Cromwell, 17th December 1653; and the original Depositions respecting the Marriage of James II. (when Duke of York) with Anne Hyde, 16th February 1660.

The Autograph Secret Correspondence of King Charles I.

with Captain Titus, during his imprisonment in Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, in 1648.

Eighty-one original Letters of Queen Catherine of Braganza, addressed to her brother, Pedro II. of Portugal, in 1688-1691, with many others from Francesca Maria of Savoy, first wife of Pedro, and the Infanta, to the Duke of Cadaval, in 1692.

A series of original Designs for the Medals engraved by John Croker, Chief Engraver at the Mint, during the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and George II.; many of which are noted in the hand-writing of Sir Isaac Newton.

A large collection of Papers, illustrative of the English Coinage and Mint Affairs, from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of George III. inclusive; from the Library of the late Stanesby Alchorne, Esq.

—Some of these acquisitions was reported to our readers in our columns before the information of their purchase was given to Parliament. This is only right.

"Printed Books" has added 11,492 volumes to the Library. This includes 482 newspapers, received from the Stamp Office, and since bound in 393 volumes. Of the 482 papers, 235 were published, Mr. Panizzi tells us, in London.

The acquisitions to Antiquities are perhaps more numerous than important;—while those to the Print-room include the famous Claude described by us in our account of Mr. Maberly's sale,—a volume of 900 proofs of the woodcuts of Bewick,—and a donation from William Smith, Esq., of 1,398 caricatures, principally by Gillray, relating to persons and events connected with the reign of George the Third.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

The most active exertions are in progress to complete the equipment of the Arctic Expeditions for the renewed search after Sir John Franklin,—and it is confidently expected that they will be ready to sail on the 15th of April.—It is now determined that the Expedition shall be confined to the ships employed last year,—viz. two sailing ships and two small screw steamers. Contrary to expectation, the Admiralty have decided not to send out a large and powerful steamer,—which, as we have said, would be of infinite service amongst heavy ice floes.—The Expedition will be fully provisioned for three years; but independently of this supply, the North Star will carry out an additional stock of provisions, and remain at the entrance to Wellington Channel. With this reserve and the additional quantity of provisions left by Sir James Ross at Port Leopold, the present Expedition may remain out five or six years without any difficulty.

The greatest exertions will be made to pierce the neck of ice, should it be still found to bar the entrance to Wellington Channel; and the Expedition will be supplied with a large quantity of gunpowder for blasting purposes. Sledges of the most improved construction will be provided;—and in short every means will be adopted to accomplish the great object in view.

It is greatly to be desired that Sir Edward Belcher's instructions may not oblige him to return home under any pretext until he shall be actually compelled by want of provisions or other unavoidable calamity to do so. It is at once vexatious, useless, and expensive to have to send out renewed Expeditions when those which have preceded them have returned home uninjured and with two years' provisions on board.

Dr. Rae has arrived in England; and testifies in the excellent condition of his health that the perils and hardships of Arctic exploration—a more than ordinary share of which have fallen to his lot—are not very severely trying. Dr. Rae has brought home the spar which he found in the open water between Victoria Land and the north coast of America; and the result of its examination by the Admiralty is, to suggest that it is in all probability a portion of the wreck of the *Fury* which had drifted through Brentford Bay to the spot where it was found. It bears every appearance of having been exposed for many years to the weather.

The American Government has shown a more just appreciation of the energy and merit of Capt. Penny than our own rulers. Employment in the renewed United States Arctic Searching Expedition has been offered to that officer; and as it is now certain that he has been cast off by the Whitehall authorities, we shall rejoice to see him at work again in his vocation though under a foreign flag.

At such a juncture as the present, the services of such a man are most valuable. A third Parliamentary Paper on the Arctic Expedition, just printed, contains the correspondence between the Admiralty and him relative to his employment in the renewed Searching Expedition. It terminates in a curt refusal on the part of their Lordships to have anything more to do with the discoverer of Queen Victoria Channel. It contains also the information relative to the rumours at Byron's Bay concerning Sir John Franklin, which on investigation turned out to be fabrications,—and to the translation, at Copenhagen, of Adam Beck's deposition, which is a tangled mass of contradictions, obscurities, and nonsense. It terminates with the words "Farewell, I, thy very dear, Adam Beck,"—a valediction addressed to Sir John Ross.

Our readers know that a subscription, originating, to their honour, with some of the Arctic officers in the British service, was recently set on foot for the purpose of recognizing by some form of testimonial the noble share taken by an American gentleman, Mr. Grinnell, in the search for our lost countrymen by means of an Expedition fitted out at his own expense. The following letter on the subject from Mr. Grinnell has been received by the Testimonial Committee.—

New York, Feb. 24.

Gentlemen,—The report being confirmed by the last arrival from England of your generous intention to present me with a memorial of British gratitude for my efforts for the relief of Sir John Franklin, I beg to transmit by the first steamer my grateful sense of the feelings which have dictated the movement, and to request most earnestly that you will dedicate to the recovery of the missing navigators any sums you may have collected for the purpose. I claim no merit for my Expedition; the cause of Sir John Franklin is the cause of universal humanity, and my country would have reaped as much advantage as yours had he succeeded in opening the icy gates of the Arctic regions. I only regret that the aid was so ineffectual, and am earnest in hopes that the coming season will witness more powerful efforts to assist in the recovery of the brave men who have perilled life for the advancement of knowledge, to benefit not England alone, but the whole world. Gratefully appreciating your honourable motives, I beg to decline receiving a testimonial for an act which was simply a duty, especially urgent upon the citizens of this maritime commonwealth.—With sentiments of great respect, I am, gentlemen, your friend.

HERBY GRINNELL.

To Sir John Ross, Sir W. Edward Parry, Capt. W. Penny, and others.

—This is a letter worthy of the generous nature which suggested the service to humanity and science sought to be commemorated:—and we understand that in consequence of its receipt it is intended to return to the subscribers the money already contributed. But we would hint whether the country ought not to do itself honour by placing the name of Mr. Grinnell among its institutions; and if the sums so subscribed might not found a prize in some of our naval schools, to be called after that gentleman.

• OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A sort of civil discord has for some years past been smouldering in the ranks of the book trade,—which is giving symptoms now of a disposition to break out into open war. The question of revolt arises out of those trade regulations which assume to prescribe the difference between the price at which a book shall be delivered to the bookseller and that at which the public may obtain it.—Into this "battle of the books" the chivalry of literature is beginning gradually to throw itself. The *Westminster Review* comes out (this present month) armed cap-a-pie; the *Times* has ridden out and made a rapid reconnaissance of the ground; and Messrs. Longman and Murray, and Mr. Bentley have severally shown themselves,—the latter as a skirmisher, the two former in the attitude of observation. The Peace principle is at work also in the matter; and something in the nature of a reference is alluded to, in which the name of Lord Campbell figures as that of a probable arbitrator.—The questions involved in this dispute are not new to the *Athenæum*,—as its old readers will well remember; and our views on the subject involve points which the contending parties seem to us very generally to overlook. As the public attention is thus again called to the subject, perhaps we may find it convenient once more—not taking service on either side—to examine into the principles which seem to us to lie at the bottom of this quarrel between the publishing and the bookselling trades.

The sale of the Orleans Library continues in Paris without interruption, and will not be concluded, it is said, before the 7th of the present month. The prices realized are—all circumstances considered—reckoned pretty fair; but in the case of rare editions they have invariably been below the usual value of such works. Books of a more ordinary description have sold comparatively far better,—for an obvious reason. Many persons, attracted rather by political than by literary sympathies, wished merely to purchase a volume as a *souvenir*, and were glad to gratify their affections at the lowest possible cost. The principal treasures of the collection (consisting chiefly of manuscripts) are yet unsold,—those already disposed of have been generally purchased by amateurs and by the trade. The public libraries, with the exception of those of Belgium and of the Polish Library, have not been bidders to any extent. The collection of travels, &c. appears to have fetched better prices than any other portion of the library:—although the following will not appear considerable to our English readers. The *Voyage autour du Monde exécuté sur les Corvettes l'Uranie et la Physicienne*, in the years 1817-1820, by L. de Freycinet, consisting of a quarto volume, with atlas in folio, containing coloured zoological plates by Quoy and Gaimard,—a volume in quarto devoted to botany, another to hydrography, and a fourth to observations on the pendulum, with two quarto volumes and an atlas, containing the narrative of the voyage, sold for 231 f. (91. 5s.) The narrative of the voyage of the *Astrolabe*, under the orders of Admiral Dumont-d'Urville, in the years 1826-1829, consisting of eight large octavo, one quarto and four folio volumes, with atlas and splendid engravings, was knocked down for 221., to M. Aloin, the director of the Royal Library at Brussels. One of the most important sales of this portion of the collection was that (for 321.) of the *Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique méridionale*, by Alexander von Humboldt and A. Bonpland, from 1799 to 1804—published in Paris in 1807.

This magnificent work comprises six volumes in quarto and nine in folio. The *Voyages au Brésil* of J. B. von Spix sold for 261. 10s. Among the works remarkable for their typographical perfection may be noticed a copy of the "Lusiad," from the press of Firmin Didot,—illustrated from designs by Gerard; it sold for 21. 17s. This edition, in one quarto volume, was published in 1817, and is not in the trade. Some works have sold remarkably well with no other recommendation than their splendid bindings. A worthless erotic poem, in four cantos, entitled "Les quatre Heures de la Toilette des Dames," dedicated by the author, M. Favre, in 1779, to H.S.H. the Princesse de Lamballe, sold for 61. to an English amateur, thanks to its magnificent exterior. Among the manuscripts, two volumes—richly bound—of autograph poetry by Mdlle. Caumont de la Force, addressed to the Duc de Vendôme, the Duchess du Maine, Madame de Maintenon, Hamilton (the author of the "Mémoires de Grammont"), and other celebrated personages, sold well—the one for 31. 16s., the other for 41. 16s.—We shall probably return to this sale, which has become more interesting as it has proceeded.

"We have" seen (not "been favoured with") "a letter from Sir Frederick Madden condemnatory of the" *Literary Gazette* "article, and of the use of his name:—but we forbear giving publicity to it." We take our contemporary's own words as he applied them to ourselves a fortnight since,—because a new proof is here furnished that a good thing is never thrown away. The above paragraphs, though wholly misplaced in the columns of our contemporary on that occasion, because they were not descriptive of his facts, happen exactly to suit us on the present occasion:—so we take the liberty to transfer them. Our contemporary has found out by this time that he is better without them.—We can afford, too, to copy our contemporary's magnanimity in not "giving publicity" to Sir Frederick's letter, for better reasons than he had to show:—viz., because Sir Frederick has called on our contemporary himself to explain that the latter never was favoured with any letter from Sir Frederick referring to our article on the Shelley forgeries,—and that the letter which, though not

favoured with, he saw, was *not* condemnatory of our forgery article at all.

The progress of the American Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, announced in our columns last year, has been interrupted by opposition at New York, and especially from the American Institute. The necessary powers have, however, been at length obtained by the moving parties,—and the affair is likely to proceed with greater celerity. The design for the building has been changed,—as was the case in London. The New York patriots have determined to be like the islanders,—and have a transept to their edifice.—While writing on this subject, we may state, in illustration of the favour which the new order of architecture introduced into England is finding in other countries, that the French *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a decree ordering the construction of an edifice on the same plan as the Crystal Palace in the great square of the *Champs Elysées* for the reception of the National Exhibition, and capable of serving for public ceremonials and for civic and military fêtes.

The Southwark Paving Board have, it is said, resolved to erect Mr. Bennett's great clock—so well known to the visitors of the Crystal Palace—at the junction of streets on the south side of London Bridge. The tower to contain the clock will be of cast iron and glass, and in general form not very dissimilar to some of the market crosses. It will stand about 32 feet high, and be surmounted by an elegant octagonal open work spire of 20 feet, making a total height of 52 feet. The position chosen for the tower will allow the dials, which will be of glass and about six feet in diameter, to be distinctly visible both by night and by day, over London Bridge, and as far as Union Street, in the Borough, as well as down Tooley Street, and along the approach to the termini of the Brighton and Dover Railways.

Last week the Duke of Argyll was installed as Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews.

Every succeeding Government in France has had its plan for the completion of the Louvre and the junction of that palace with the Tuileries; but before the execution of each different project some political whirlwind has always swept off the projector,—and as a consequence brought to light a new scheme, destined in its turn to remain on paper like its predecessors. The task is one of no ordinary difficulty;—the two palaces, notwithstanding their proximity to each other, presenting no parallelism, and not being even on the same level. To dissemble these irregularities, it has generally been proposed to erect divers buildings in the open space between the two edifices known as the *Place du Carrousel*,—which is now almost cleared of the shabby unsightly tenements that disgraced it so long. A recent decree directs that operations shall be commenced forthwith, and devotes a sum of upwards of one million sterling to the undertaking. M. Visconti—the architect who has executed the tomb of the Emperor at the Invalides—is to superintend the works, and the plans adopted are for the most part his. The centre of the *Place du Carrousel* is to be levelled, and to be laid out and planted like an English square; numerous buildings are to be erected at the angles near the entrance of the museum, to accommodate the Ministère de l'Intérieur, the Ministère de la Police, the Imprimerie Nationale, the Telegraph office; and, strangest of all, barracks are to be constructed to lodge the requisite (*suffisante*) military force, whatever that may be. It is much to be regretted in the interest of Art that the Louvre should be thus surrounded by buildings which will be a continual source of danger to the treasures which it contains. Not to speak of the risk of fire, there are reasons peculiar to Paris which render it highly desirable that the Louvre should remain isolated. Hitherto, one of the first cares of a triumphant Parisian mob has always been to place one of its own sentinels to guard the Palace of Art,—and this precaution has proved sufficient to protect it from any devastation; but should the present plan be put into execution, it may be feared that the neighbourhood of barracks, in case of a new revolution, might be the cause of

irreparable loss—not to France alone—but to the whole Art-loving world.

The various Nonconformist bodies, we observe, are making arrangements to establish a club, on the same scale of completeness as the clubs of the West-End, for the use of their members,—but with a feature peculiar to itself. The new institution is to be called “The Milton Club”—a good name and suggestive of liberal action. It is the character of such organizations in general, that they have no special object,—are mere places for eating and idleness, rivals of the tavern and adjuncts to the theatre. We understand that the Milton Club has its serious purpose,—the cultivation and dissemination of Nonconformist literature and intelligence.

A Correspondent, who signs with the initials “W. J.”—in reference to a statement which appears in the American papers to the effect that Mr. Charles Dickens has, for a sum of two thousand dollars, made an arrangement with Messrs. Harper, Brothers (whom our Correspondent designates as “the pirates *par excellence* of English literature”) for the delivery to them in New York of the proof-sheets of ‘Bleak House,’ by way of securing their priority of publication—calls our attention to a pledge volunteered by Mr. Dickens ten years ago—and which appeared in our own columns,—of which pledge he complains that this arrangement is in breach. “For myself,” wrote Mr. Dickens, “I have resolved that I will never from this time enter into any negotiation with any person for the transmission across the Atlantic of early proofs of anything I may write; and that I will forego all profit derivable from such a source.”—“If,” says our Correspondent, “in the face of this solemn asseveration, Mr. Dickens makes a treaty with the buccaneers who infest the high seas of literature, and thus compromises one of the most sacred rights that can belong to a man of genius,—why, I, for one, say that

There is no morality
I the world, but what the bad man rich
Can purchase with his gold.”

—We confess that we are not able to give that sympathy of indignation which our Correspondent expects at our hands. In the first place, we must observe, that the payment of two thousand dollars to Mr. Dickens for the right of early publication in America is an *anti-buccaneering* act,—and points at once to the fallacy of Mr. Dickens's earlier proposition. Not to take the money offered for copyright in the absence of an international law, is simply to leave piracy to its work under cover of denouncing it. When Mr. Dickens's letter appeared, we expressed our inability to see how the general adoption of his proposed measure could lead to any beneficial end,—and we believe now that in his indignation of the moment, Mr. Dickens inadvertently put his principle in the wrong place—and has found it out. If it was unwise to make the pledge, it would be more unwise now to keep it,—and it is not very reasonable to demand that he should do so. What would Mr. Dickens get by refusing this two thousand dollars?—Why, simply that his book would travel the length and breadth of the Union, yielding him nothing;—and so far as depended on him he would have given effect to that absence of international copyright law which offends him—and us. From what we know of Mr. Dickens, we have little doubt that if the principle were really found to be at issue here, he would maintain his hasty resolution at no small amount of sacrifice:—that he should do so when to do so is to work against the very ends which he had in view, we cannot join our Correspondent in demanding.

We hear from Berlin of the death there of the well-known dramatic poet Ernst Raupach. All the actors of the city followed him to the grave; and the Rev. Mr. Sydow delivered an address to the assembled spectators in which he pointed out the excellent services rendered by the deceased writer to the stage of Schiller and of Göthe.

Such of our readers as have travelled in Northern Europe will remember the promenade at Königsberg known to the public there as the Philosopher's Walk,—a name which the people themselves have given it in honour of Emanuel Kant, who was fond of there taking his daily exercises. The walk so

closely connected with the author of ‘The Pure Reason’ is about to be illustrated by his monument; and M. Rauch, of Berlin—whose figure of the philosopher on the pedestal of Frederic the Great has been so greatly admired—has, we hear, just completed his model for a statue to be there erected. The figure is described as somewhat Socratic in form and attitude,—the eye being fixed on the spectator and the hand raised as if in the act of demonstrating some canon of the transcendental philosophy.

We have received from an eye-witness an account of the first sitting of the new Council of Public Instruction in Paris. M. Fortoul, the newly appointed officer of the Government, after having kept the members waiting a full half hour for his arrival, made a long speech, beginning with solemn periphrases, and concluding with serious innovations and suppressions. He said he was invested, as the members of the Council knew, with absolute power, but that he was content to delegate to them a part of his authority,—that is, he was willing to hear their opinions before he acted. He attached great importance to a change which he insisted on making in the denomination of the studies to be pursued—“religious and moral” instead of the old form of “moral and religious.” This ex-professor, ex-St. Simonian, and ex-socialist being much scandalized at the idea of religion giving precedence to morals. He put his veto on the phrase “study of the elements of the French language,” because, in his opinion, no one can pretend to acquire “the elements of a language” save through a life of study. He spoke at length on the tendencies of philosophical studies,—and, Frenchman like, had his joke about the students, “*ces jeunes gens sans barbe ou qui ont trop de barbe*.” He abused his former friends, the socialists, and lauded his present patron, the President. All this would be very contemptible,—were it not that, like the master whom he serves, M. Fortoul is at the present moment powerful for evil. In conclusion, he came to the real point, the suppression of the chair of philosophy, and the substitution of what he calls “*La logique pure comme de l'histoire de l'entendement humain*.”—In the Normal School it is ordered that certain of the pupils are no longer to be instructed in Greek and Latin.

Day after day brings its melancholy records across the water of that narrow strait which less than a year ago we had learnt to look on as a connecting link between two nations of brothers. The calm world in which we labour has its mournful echoes of that voice of destiny which is shaking all the hopes and intelligences of France. No one is surprised to find political passion and party violence go hand in hand with revolution; but the way in which all that is eminent in intellectual France is at this moment cast down, dishonoured and deprived of the means of livelihood, by a rash adventurer, must fill the calmest of on-lookers with indignation and dismay. It is not enough that the literary illustrations of France—the men whose pens are weapons of offence and defence—should be silenced or dispersed,—that Thiers, Victor Hugo, Eugène Sue, Émile Girardin should be exiled,—that Cormenin and Michelet should be gagged,—that Guizot and Lamartine should owe their presence in France to mere accident. The new power that rules in France respects neither persons nor pursuits. After forty-two years of eminent service to science and letters, M. Cousin is stripped of his office and rewards by a stroke of the Dictator's pen. His salary of 10,000 f. as a member of the Council of Public Instruction is gone. His income of 6,000 f. as professor at the Sorbonne is threatened. One resource, however, remains to the aged philosopher. Will he not resume his lectures? His eloquence is still, we believe, unimpaired—and his philippics would even yet astonish the Goths. M. Charles Dunoyer, the well-known economist, and author of the work ‘*Sur la Liberté du Travail*,’ is another victim. His resistance to tyranny began under the Emperor; who offered to buy his services with a prefecture—then worth a kingdom,—but without success. Horace Say, himself a writer of repute, and a son of the famous economist, has been discharged from his post with indignation,—though, as

some of our readers well know, M. Say is a man of science, moderate and almost timid in public matters. But moderation is no defence against the rampant spirit of the time,—and honour and virtue and intellectual worth are its natural and necessary prey.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

THE GALLERY FOR THE EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PREVENTION OF FORGERY.—A LECTURE, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Glynn & Apple's PATENT PAPER for the prevention of Forgery, by the ANASTATIC PROCESS, daily at Two o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine.—LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY, illustrated by beautiful Diagrams, by Dr. Bechhofer, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. DURING PASSION WEEK, except Friday and Saturday.—AN EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION, by Mr. Crispie, of the various kinds of MUSKETS, RIFLES, &c.—LECTURE ON VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, by Dr. Bechhofer.—Exhibition of the MICROSCOPE.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

A NEW EDITION OF THE CATALOGUE.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 22.—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—The Earl of Verulam, Commanders W. S. Pullen, R.N. and V. Carr, R.N. were elected Fellows.

Capt. Beaton, after a general description of his vessel, the *Isabel*, and of the precautions that had been taken to fit her for the Arctic regions, proceeded to detail the main features of his proposed expedition. He said, that his crew would consist of twelve persons, provided with provisions for five years,—giving each person one pound of meat without bone, and one pound and a half of bread, and other stores in proportion, which could, if necessary, be made to last for seven years, or even more. They were armed with cannonades, and through the generosity of the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance were abundantly supplied with powder, shot, rockets, and blue lights. The course which he proposed to take was, to proceed from England at once to the Straits of Magellan, through which he would pass into the Pacific direct to Callao, where it was proposed to fill up with coals, and after refreshing the crew, proceed direct to Behring's Straits, unless he should find it possible to get a further supply of coals at the Sandwich Islands. When he arrived at the ice, he should, of course, be guided by circumstances. His wish, however, was to push to the north and west along the Asiatic shore,—to clear the shoals on the heavy ice may have grounded to the north of the Straits,—to get to the north as far as possible this year—perhaps of the land seen by Capt. Kellett. As soon as possible after the breaking up of the winter, he should explore to the east and north-east with sledges, by which his future operations must be guided; but if he could not this year get so far, he would winter as far to the north-west as possible on the Asiatic shore, and explore that coast to the north-west, previous to starting in the spring. Upon every accessible cape or hill he should embrace every opportunity of erecting a cairn or cross, and deposit a notice of his intentions in a bottle or canister at 20 feet magnetic north from the pole or cairn. As they would take out an alphabet of iron, every opportunity would be taken to burn the ship's name with date and position upon as much drift wood as could be spared and thrown overboard. It was his intention to use every endeavour to get to the eastward; but failing in that by the situation of the land or condition of the ice, then he would make to the north, in the belief that if Sir John Franklin had arrived in or about the 150th meridian, and had been arrested by land, he would probably try to make to the west in a higher latitude. That course he hoped to be able to follow year by year till he had sufficiently explored that part of the world which those competent to judge believed him to have reached. If he was so unfortunate as not to meet with any traces of them, he hoped to be enabled at least to return to his country with satisfactory proofs of their not having reached that part.—The President hoped the public would labour under no apprehension that the Franklin Expedition

had been destroyed. As regarded the expedition of Capt. Beaton, he trusted the public would respond by their subscriptions to the cause more liberally than they had hitherto done, and not allow a man of his devotion, who had proposed to go out for a period of five years, to ruin himself in the accomplishment of his noble and philanthropic object. He was happy to say, however, that the Board of Admiralty, and particularly the Duke of Northumberland who was at the head of it, would do all that lay in their power to favour the expedition. This was but a private expedition; but he hoped as Geographers they would nobly respond to the call, and that it should no longer be a reproach to them that they allowed a gallant officer to proceed to sea so unaided and so indifferently supported.

The second paper read was from Mr. P. L. Simmonds, detailing the large amount of animal life which was to be found in the Arctic regions, evidence of which was borne by the Commanders of the *Assistance* and *Intrepid*, and also by Capt. Penny. The conclusion arrived at was, that Sir John Franklin would find ample provisions in the Arctic Seas for himself and his companions for an almost indefinite period.

The third paper was, 'Notes on South Africa,' by Mr. H. S. Gassiot, communicated by Colonel Sykes.—Mr. Gassiot with a friend had visited, in the first place, South-Western Africa,—whence from Angra Pequena he travelled to the Cape. Leaving the Cape, they afterwards penetrated from Port Natal through the country of the Boers to the Limpopo; which river, according to the general opinion of the Boers, after its junctions with the Elephant River, flowed north into the ocean at *Imbabana*, and not as has been believed at *De la Goa Bay*.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 24.—W. Hopkins, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—

'On the Foot-tracks in the Potsdam Sandstone of Lower Canada,' by W. E. Logan, Esq.—The author showed that a geological trough exists between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence on the north and south, and between Mount Calvaire and the Johnson District on the east and west;—that the Potsdam sandstone, resting on the gneiss, encircles this trough, and that zones of higher and more fossiliferous formations follow this in succession, the Utica slates occupying the centre;—that the Potsdam sandstone is characterized by *Scolithus linearis* around the perimeter, associated, in some parts, with *Lingula antiqua*, and with the Tracks in every locality in which the latter occur. These localities are six in number: No. 1 being that mentioned in the author's communication of last year,—viz., St. Louis River at Beauharnois Village; 2. Half a mile to the east of No. 1; 3. At the mouth of the Beauharnois Canal, 2½ miles still farther eastward. These appear, from careful admeasurements, to belong to one bed. 4. At Point Cavignon; 5. On one of the Islands of the St. Génervieve group, between Isle Perrot and Montreal Island; 6. On the Rivière du Nord, in the Seigneurie of Argenteuil. At this last-named locality, in the space of a mile and three-quarters, the Gneiss, the Potsdam Sandstone, the Calcareous Sand-rock (the last containing characteristic fossils) are found supporting one another. Mr. Logan also referred to the existence of phosphatic nodules (containing between 36 and 67 per cent. of phosphate of lime, giving off ammonia and an odour of burnt horn) at the summit of the Hudson River Group, at the base of the Chazy Limestone, and a little lower in the Calcareous Sand-rock, where *Lingule* and *Pleurotomaria* are sometimes imbedded in the nodules. He also particularly mentioned the existence of phosphatic nodules in a conglomerate, which, from its position, is considered to be older than the Cambrian, that constitutes the copper rocks of Lake Huron, and also crystals of phosphate of lime (apatite) in a highly crystalline limestone interstratified with the gneiss, which is the base rock of the country.

'Description of the Potsdam Sandstone Foot-tracks,' by Professor Owen.—Of the extensive series of foot-prints found under the circumstances

above described by Mr. Logan, the Professor selected the best marked and most intelligible portions for description. In these specimens Prof. Owen recognized five well-marked varieties of imprints, to which, for the sake of convenience, he has given the following appellations:—*Protichnites septemnotatus*, *P. octonotatus*, *P. multinotatus*, *P. lineatus*, and *P. alternans*. After an elaborate detailed description of the several tracks (which have certain characters in common, such as a more or less regularly marked longitudinal furrow accompanied on either side by numerous closely set imprints), the Professor proceeded to observe, that, from their peculiar arrangements, neither to a quadrupedal creature nor a fish-like animal could these imprints be assigned; and yet, said the Professor, with respect to the hypothesis that each imprint was made by its independent limb, I confess to much difficulty in conceiving how seven or eight pairs of jointed limbs could be aggregated in so short a space of the sides of the animal; so that I incline to adopt as the most probable hypothesis, that the creatures which have left these tracks and impressions on the most ancient of known sea-shores belonged to an articulate, and probably crustaceous, genus, either with three pairs of limbs employed in locomotion, each limb having its extremity either divided into three or more processes, or bifurcate merely, some of the imprints, described as "supplementary," and usually of smaller size, being made by a small and simple fourth, or fourth and fifth, pair of limbs. The shape of the pits in one of the slabs accords best with the hard, sub-obtuse, and sub-angular terminations of a crustaceous ambulatory limb, such as may be seen in the blunted legs of a large *Palinurus* or *Birgus*; and it is evident that the animal of the Potsdam sandstone moved directly forwards, after the manner of the *Macrura*, and not sideways, like the *Brachyurus* crustaceans. One specimen favours the supposition of the median groove having been formed by a caudal appendage, rather than by a prominent part of the under surface of the trunk. With reference to the conjectures that might be formed respecting the creatures that have left these tracks, the Professor observed, that the imagination is baffled in the attempt to realize the extent of time passed since the period when these creatures were in being that moved upon the sandy shores of the Silurian sea, and we know that, with the exception of the most microscopic forms, all the actual species of living beings disappear at a period geologically very recent in comparison with the Silurian epoch. The forms of animals present modifications more and more strange and diverse from actual exemplars as we descend into the depths of time past. Of this the *Plesiosaur* and the *Ichthyosaur* are instances in the reptilian class, and the *Pterichthys*, *Cocosteus*, and *Cephalaspis* in the class of fishes. If then the vertebrate type has undergone such inconceivable modifications during the secondary and Devonian periods, what may not have been the modifications of the articulate type during a period probably more remote from the secondary period than this is from the present time? In all probability there is no living form of animal, bearing such a resemblance to that which the Potsdam sandstone foot-prints indicate, as to enable us to illustrate its shape or its precise instruments and mode of locomotion.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 11.—Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P., in the chair.—The Earl of Albemarle as one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's annual accounts read their report. The balance-sheet showed that the balance at the banker's, after payment of all demands on the Society, amounted to more than 1,000*l.*, while the amount of money in the funds, as permanent capital, had also been increased.—We own that we see no sufficient reason why the Society should go on accumulating property, and we think that some advantageous mode of expending part of it in the encouragement of the science of antiquities might be devised. We are a little surprised that the Auditors did not recommend some course of the kind,—but perhaps they thought it better to leave it to the discretion of the Council.

One beneficial mode of spending money instantly presents itself,—viz. the increase and improvement of the library. The books are now, our readers know, circulated among the members,—and a comparatively small expenditure would fill up many important vacancies on the shelves. The Society ought, in fact, to be in possession of a large and tolerably complete collection of books illustrative of the pursuits of the Fellows. The present library in many respects is a good one, but it might without difficulty be made much better and more available.—Mr. H. Shaw, on behalf of Mr. Farrar, placed upon the table a much corroded Roman sword found in France, and supposed from an inscription to be of the reign of Tiberius.—The reading of the evening was, a paper by the Count Dalte, relating to the title of Baron of Molingaria, which, it appeared, had been granted by Charles the Second to an ancestor of the De Sousa family, for important services rendered to Charles the First by Antonio de Sousa, then Portuguese Ambassador in England. This communication was accompanied by a variety of documents, some original and the others copied, signed by Lord Inchiquin, Secretary Nicholas, and others,—the object of which seemed to be to prove that the barony had actually been conferred.

March 18.—Sir R. H. Inglis, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. W. R. Freer was elected.—The iron instruments for pulling soldiers from their horses presented by Mr. Repton to the museum of the Society, were again placed upon the table; and a short letter was read from him, the object of which was to show that these relics were older than was generally supposed, and that they belonged to the period between the reigns of Edward the Third and Henry the Eighth. This allows a tolerably wide latitude,—and which others may reasonably be disposed to extend even to more modern times. This, however, is not a point of any great importance, and their state of preservation indicates that they are not so old as Mr. Repton imagines.—Sir C. G. Young, Garter, sent a paper introductory of a curious document, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Webster, relating to the expenses of conveying to Germany Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, after her marriage with the Elector Palatine, afterwards the unfortunate King of Bohemia. The ceremonial of the marriage and the rejoicings consequent on it cost the country a very large sum; and it was remarkable that the Duke of Lennox and Lord Lisle, who attended the Princess to Baccarath, did not scruple to charge all their outgoings to the minutest farthing. Yet it is well known that at this period King James himself was much distressed for money. In our time we have seen ambassadors even to Russia paying their own expenses to an amount that would have made the fortune of any private man. In one of our great depositories of dramatic literature is a unique copy of the first edition of a water-pagant exhibited on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, which Mr. Nichols could not procure for his 'Progresses of James I.' It is now accessible to everybody, although its existence was long doubted.—Mr. R. Cole contributed some further particulars respecting the regalia and crown jewels belonging to Charles the Second, in connexion with a former paper on the same subject.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 30.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'An Account of the Drainage of the Town of Richmond, Surrey, under the authority of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, in 1851,' by Mr. G. Donaldson.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 5.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—G. A. Mantell, Esq., 'On the Structure of the Iguanodon, and on the Fauna and Flora of the Wealden Formation.'

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—March 29.—C. Jellicoe, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Jellicoe 'On the Conditions which give rise to surplus in Life Assurance Companies, and on the amount of the return or Bonus which such conditions justify.'

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
- Mon. Geographical, half-past 8.—'An Account of the recent Exploration of the South and East Coasts of Victoria Land in the Arctic Regions,' by Dr. Rae.—'On the Classification of Waterbeds,' by the Rev. Dr. Nicolay.—'On the New Zealanders,' by Dr. Thomson.
- Tues. — Chemical, 8. — British Architects, 8. — Entomological, 8. — Litæan, 8. — Pathological, 8. — Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Economy of Railways, as a means of transit, comprising the classification of the Traffic in relation to the most appropriate Species for the conveyance of Passengers and Merchandise,' by Mr. Braithwaite Poole.
- Wed. Geological, half-past 8.—'On the Holmfirth Flood,' by Mr. J. Prestwick.—'On the Structure of the Salt Range in the Punjab,' by Dr. A. Fleming.—'Geological Notes on the Country around Kohat, Deccan,' by Dr. T. L. Bell. — Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Iron-making Resources of the United Kingdom,' by Mr. S. H. Blackwell.
- THURS. Royal Society of Literature, 4.
- SAT. — Botanical, 3. — Medical, 3.

FINE ARTS

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THERE is little or no novelty in this the Twenty-ninth Annual Exhibition of the Society of British Artists:—indeed, a Catalogue is hardly needed. Mr. Hurlstone has been once again painting fans, mantillas, Murillo-like beggar and shepherd boys, and giving Spanish brown complexions to more than one English portrait subject. Mr. Anthony has once more set forth the village church overgrown with ivy, and its sward bristling with monitory grave-stones. Mr. Woolmer, the English Diniz, has anew arranged his rock-caverns and his enchanted gardens and his rich chamber-interiors. Mr. Boddington has for the fiftieth time signed his pleasing and truthful river landscapes, with the large leaves of the water-coltsfoot and the rosy spikes of the *Epilobium* in the foreground. In a like strain we could go the round of the three rooms; deriving thence the depressing conviction that the majority of the works exhibited, even when most pleasing, had been painted by machinery or according to receipt. On the other hand, the number of pictorial fragrances is smaller than we have on former occasions seen in this Exhibition. The story, then, of this twenty-ninth Exhibition would be briefly told, did not every spring yield, if not its new works of Art, its new gallery-loungers, its new purchasers—Art-Unionists, and others,—for the edification of whom a few notes must be offered.

Following the Catalogue numbers, the first name in the Great Room that calls for specification is that of Mr. Woolmer. His *Expulsion* (No. 9) is, however, one of his least happy inspirations. Though we know as little of Paradise as Sir John Mandeville, who apologized for not describing it, "for" [says he] "I never was there,"—and concede it possible that our first parents may have been flung out from Eden into such a chaos of dampness and gloom, frowning rocks and fathomless waters, as here echoes the groans of their repentance,—the composer's craft might have marshalled the elements of the scene less theatrically than is here done:—the outcast pair being perched in the centre of the picture in attitudes as elaborate as if they had arranged themselves expressly that all posterity might behold, and Mr. Woolmer paint, their misery. The artist has also here indulged in his peculiar tricks of colour to the very utmost.—A better specimen of his powers is, the small picture hanging close to the fireplace, called *A Shady Nook* (35). In this, when the well-known conventional greys, greens, and yellows of Mr. Woolmer's palette are once accepted, there is much to praise. The minute yet not finical record of herb, leaf and branch in the foreground is in the style of that honest, painstaking Art which is contented to own its deep and large and numerous obligations to nature, without thought of obtruding its own conceits of expression betwixt the object and the eye. When Mr. Woolmer is conventional, therefore, it is not because of necessity. Thus, not to encourage him in his common-places, be they ever so showy, we will not enumerate the delicately painted ladies in fantastic costume, Italian, Louis Quatorze, or Oriental, with which he has this year, as usual, further ornamented the Suffolk Street Gallery. Perhaps his best picture of the season is that of *Sir Calidore and the Shepherds* (480), in the outer room. This

is graceful and glowing, though fitter in its taste and tone to illustrate Guarini than Spenser. In the 'Faery Queen' the visions never surfeit by their luxuriousness nor fall short of high beauty in mere prettiness. There is a touch of both faults in Mr. Woolmer's work,—yet withal a touch of true poetic genius.

The next exhibitor to be noticed is Mr. J. J. Hill, in right of his *Gleaners* (12):—a picture possessing the merits which we have recognized from his hand in former seasons. But Mr. Hill advances claims on favour different in quality from those of most of his brother members. He will be various, as well as popular within a certain recognized circle. His portrait of *Mrs. Woolmer* (112), a lady aged eighty-one, in a simple black dress, is among the best portraits in the room, because of its simplicity and expression. That something more can be done in vindication of the furrowed brows and faded cheeks and dim eyes on which time and trial have written heavy tales, the great Flemish portrait-painters knew. Here is not a trace of the force and brilliancy of touch by which Rembrandt gave a beauty to senility,—as little of the intellectual repose which Van der Helst expressed so well by his solid, clear and calm, yet not cold manner. The colour might be amended, since the general tone is too sad and clayey; but the portrait has truth,—and we need not go farther than Suffolk Street to be reminded how rare and precious is such a quality.—A like merit distinguishes Mr. Hill's essay in a third order of subjects:—we mean *The Heath* (171). But here the truth is heavily handled rather than gracefully told. The foliage is ponderous both in hue and in texture,—the sky is overlaid. There is such a thing as Nature in a sulky mood; and we hope Mr. Hill will not again attempt to perpetuate that least lovely of her aspects.

Mr. Colby's *Julie* (26) is worth a word,—as is also his *Pacha's Pet* (449),—because his name is new to us, and because there is in both these works a promise of yet better things. Near to the former hangs an *Olivia and Sophia* (29), by Mr. C. Baxter. The maidens are too much decked out for the pair of Primroses that they were. Even though the Vicar's daughters were fond of fine clothes,—whence their easy capture by the *Skeggs* snare and the *Blarney* bait—they were two guileless country girls. Call these two fancy beauties, richly dressed in garments of tastefully assorted colours and trimmings, and they will become attractive to those whom such subjects attract. The actual title does harm to the picture, and will indispose lovers of character to render justice to some very fresh and clever painting:—as, for instance, is shown in the hand holding the white rose, which is delicately touched. Mr. Baxter's portrait of a little girl (451), though possibly not photographically exact in all its measurements of feature, is sweet and rich without lusciousness in point of colour. It is among the best portraits of children which have been recently exhibited.

Mr. J. F. Herring wants only a worse memory to be a better painter. His pictures are apt to remind us of works by other artists. His bright and clever *Arab and Favourite* (88) will recall similar subjects by Mr. Warren:—while his *Cromwell's Soldiers in possession of Arundel Church* (191) might possibly have never been painted had not Mr. C. Landseer led the way with his groups of Ironsides and their chargers. Both works, however, have merit; and the variety of manner exhibited in them makes it all the more vexations that the artist does not throw the merit into some form of his own,—since it is not to be credited that such a feat is impossible to him.

We have already adverted to Mr. Hurlstone's constancy to his own models and his own usages. Few among his contemporaries so skilful as he have settled into a manner so little pleasing because so decided as his. Among the fifteen pictures which Mr. Hurlstone exhibits, there is hardly one in which his peculiarities are not exhibited to the fullest extent. The exception is, perhaps, the portrait of the *Second Daughter of Sir William Eden* (494); where the embrowned hues of the Spanish gipsy and mule-boy, which seem fixed as normal flesh-tints on the painter's palette,

are laid aside in favour of something gayer, more delicate, yet not therefore less rich. The taste in costume of the portrait is not good; but the fault may lie in this age of infant masquerading, and not wholly in the painter's want of power tastefully to arrange anything except Moorish scarfs and contrabandist leggings. The brightness of colour and the innocent vivacity of look are such as justify Mr. Hurlstone's friends in pressing him to stay at home awhile,—and to forget the *Alamedas* and the *Sierras*, the country of *Gil* and *Dolores*, bright though its sky be and marked in character its population.

Mr. Duffield's *Fruit* (46 and other numbers) makes it evident that Mr. Lance must look to his supremacy as court-painter to Covent Garden Market. Riper and more estimable pictures hardly come from even his tantalizing easel.—A large *Landscape with Cattle* (59), by Mr. G. Cole, is among the most important pictures of its kind in this Exhibition. Though the composition wants a central point,—the straying herd in the foreground and middle distance being not disposed with the art which Potter or Verbeekhoven, or our own Cooper would have displayed in marshalling them,—parts of the landscape, particularly those which lead away the eye to the distant horizon, are as good as anything to be seen in Suffolk Street. Mr. Cole seems to have looked closely at, if not to have purposely imitated, Mr. Allen;—and it would not surprise us if he should turn out to be that popular landscape painter's *alter ego*,—or rival, as may be.

Mr. Anthony's *Thoughtful Hours* (18) is one of that odd and provoking artist's cottage interiors with a solitary female figure,—less fierce in its lights and less sharp in its shadows than the generality of similar subjects from his hand. To his largest picture, *The Village Bridal* (200), allusion has been already made. Beyond comparison the best work exhibited by him this year,—perhaps, too, the best which Mr. Anthony has yet exhibited—is, *The Ferry, Twilight* (230):—a circular picture, in which the mass of light foreground colour is strangely broken by the diagonal lines of the clumsy boat crossing the wharf, backed by its heavy cottages and outbuildings. Yet such is the truth of the treatment, that the eye is not startled by a distribution which might so easily have been offensive. It would hardly be possible to point to a work by the most magical of the Flemings (bred in a country where the sky and water effects are so peculiar—at once pellucid, humid, and lustrous) in which air, reflection, and the solemnizing shadows of coming night, are more admirably rendered. The boldness of the artist is here not "too bold":—a praise rarely to be awarded to him. Mr. Anthony's landscape fantastically entitled *Shadows from the Leaves* (372) is more mannered;—but still, it is among his comparatively reasonable and pleasing works.

Mr. Noble, of whom we hoped better things, has fallen behind the merit of his former essays, in his picture of a singing lady and a listening gentleman, called *Arturo and Elvira* (146). As a subject from 'I Puritani,' the opera which it professes to illustrate, this might have been designed by the simile-maker in Sterne's rhyming epistle, of whom the poet says, while likening him to a "marriage-contract maker"—

If matters can be brought to bear
So as to tie the knot,
He does not care
Whether they are
A happy pair
Or not.

The lady does not look in the least crazed, the gentleman in the least chased, as each does in the drama. Both are pretty and lack-a-daisical and charmingly dressed,—and between them there is much canvas to let.

Mr. Hawkins's *Lily of the Valley* (113) excites our wonder at the possibility of such a marvel being exhibited in a prominent place, at a time when (every one assures us) our progress in artistic knowledge—and therewith, it should be presumed, artistic self-knowledge—is so great. In his *Blue of the deepest dye* (184), Mr. Glass—whom we have hitherto known principally by such figures on horseback as open the romances of Mr. James—seems to have

set himself to the task of out-doing the wonderful petticoat of that wonderful yawning *Mariana* who so made our hearts ache in last year's *Academy* Exhibition. Her blue gown, however, was a piece of serious Pre-Raphaelitism,—this is merely a palette-freak;—since the work has neither the inner meaning nor the ugliness of the schools recalled by the gorgeous display of colour in question.—Mr. Barclay's *Dream* (186), showing a sleeping *Belinda*, following *Titania's* example, and enjoying visioned "dances and delights," has elegance enough to detain the gazer; but the drawing of the recumbent dreamer might have been amended.—In Mr. Healy's *Iachimo and Imogen* (193), which is not altogether devoid of merit, the notion of the *studio* and the pranked-out model is unfortunately forced upon us by the gay and improbable turban dressed in which Shakespeare's sleeping heroine does not "become her bed." Shallow expedients and tawdry artifices such as these can attract only eyes and minds of the smallest intelligence; and their frequency is a rather mortifying check to that vain glory in our own performances which the prophets of smooth things amongst us find so much pleasure and profit in encouraging.

We shall have a few more words to say on this Exhibition next week.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The two days' sale at Messrs. Christie's of Mr. Rucker's collection of water-colour drawings and oil paintings brought 4,643l. 3s. Some of the prices were unusually high, even in these palmy times for English Art, while, when compared with the De Tabley prices they are two hundred per cent. above the market value of English pictures. Mr. Haghe's 'Town Hall of Courtray' (a water-colour drawing, remember) sold for 220l. 10s.—Mr. F. Tayler's 'Fête Champêtre,' another water-colour drawing, brought 210l.,—while the 'Flint Castle' by J. M. W. Turner, one of his feverish but clever excesses, sold for 152l. 5s. Of the pictures in oils, that which brought the highest price was one of Lee and Sydney Cooper's Beaumont and Fletcher affairs in 1848, called a 'View in North Wales' above the slate quarries on the River Ogweir, thought to have been sold even cheaply at 556l. 10s.—Mr. Roberts's 'Interior of a Church at Antwerp' sold for 357l. and Mr. Hart's 'Jewish Procession' for 210l. 'Boats off Leghorn' by Mr. E. W. Cooke brought 178l. 10s.,—and 'Dutch Boats,' by the same artist, 162l. 15s. A small Webster, 'Preparing for School,' for which it is said Mr. Rucker paid 15l., sold for 136l. 10s. If English pictures by living artists continue to sell at these high prices, painters will find their doors besieged by money-lending patrons anxious to get bargains on the easel for future profit to themselves at Messrs. Christie & Manson's.

The small but choice collection of pictures belonging to Mr. John Clow, of Ash House, near Liverpool, will, we observe, be sold by auction on the premises during the present month. Would they not sell better in London? Many of the pictures, it is true, have a particular reputation,—and, therefore, commissions can, and will, no doubt, be sent; but it seems to us a provincial mistake to sell what is really good anywhere but in the Metropolis.

The drawings by Blake to which we referred last week brought good prices. The 'Songs of Innocence and Experience,' exhibited in fifty-four designs, sold for 12l. 12s.,—'Queen Catherine's Vision,' dated "1807," brought 9l.,—and six designs from Milton's 'Hymn on the Nativity' sold for 6l. 12s. 6d. The 'Vision' is a very favourable specimen of Blake as an artist; and one or two of the Milton drawings are in his sanest and best mood.

The Trustees of the British Museum have declined the purchase of the annotated proofs of the 'Liber Studiorum':—the refusal being, it is said, accompanied by the expression of a regret that the money for the purchase of prints and drawings at the disposal of the Trustees is too small to enable them to secure so desirable an acquisition.

In lieu of the very interesting Diorama of the Overland Mail Route to India, and encouraged by

its great success, the proprietors of that Exhibition have ventured one step further in this species of illustration. The subject of their new picture is to be, the Campaigns of His Grace the Duke of Wellington;—and the Muse of Painting has summoned more than one of her sisters to assist in giving effect and liveliness to the record. This work, on the same great scale as its predecessor, has been painted by the same artists, Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, and Absolon, assisted by the Messrs. Danson, and by Messrs. Alfred Corbould, John Burnett, and others. The views commence in India,—carry the spectator through the vicissitudes and triumphs of the Peninsular Campaign,—and finish with the Battle of Waterloo. Mr. Ford, the author of the 'Handbook of Spain,' has been employed on the descriptive book—which is to be published, with line engravings,—the music is arranged by Mr. Rophino Lacy,—and the lecture during the performance is to be given by Mr. Stoequeler and others.

The scenes which Mr. Beverley of the Lyceum Theatre has painted for Mr. Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc are no everyday efforts in pictorial Art. They bear evident marks of careful attention—are broad and effective in treatment—and though founded on the schools of Stanfield and Roberts, the successful scene-painters of our age, they have at the same time distinctive excellencies of their own calling for commendation.—Let us add, that Mr. Smith's entertainment well deserves to be both seen and heard for its own sake.

The Exhibition of Living Artists in Paris is not likely to give great satisfaction this year, if we may credit the rumours of the studios. The public will miss some of its favourites. The absence of MM. Delacroix, Ingres, and Ary Scheffer is too habitual to be commented on; but that MM. Delacroix, Decamps, Robert Fleury, Muller, and Couture should contribute no work of any importance, is matter of regret and surprise to their different admirers. M. Delacroix, it is true, has a brilliant excuse to offer in the shape of his ceiling at the Louvre representing the triumph of Apollo,—a work which may well free an artist for a while from any further claims on the part of the public. The grand *moreau* of the Exhibition is likely to be the 'Taking of Rome,' by Horace Vernet:—one of those tremendous pages of battle history which he delights in painting.—As usual, great discontent prevails in the artist world against the jury of admission,—whose severity is said to have been quite Draconian. Two-thirds of the works of Art sent in for examination have been excluded;—but as these amounted to more than 4,000, among which were 3,500 paintings, we may safely conclude that in spite of the pitiless verdicts of the jury there will be more than one sample of mediocrity within the walls of the Palais Royal. It had been naturally—but, as it turns out, erroneously,—supposed that fewer works would be sent in consequence of a new clause in the regulations limiting to three the number of pictures to be exhibited by one artist. This proviso appears to have operated curiously enough, and artists have generally thought it necessary to attain the limits which they were forbidden to exceed. On the strength of his subject, one unfortunate painter indeed ventured to present the Four Seasons encompassed by the same frame; but he has had one of them—let us hope it was Winter—mercilessly excluded. Some restrictions in respect of the number of admissions were physically necessary,—the staff of the National Guard having (in the true spirit of the times) established its quarters in some of the saloons allotted to Art on preceding occasions. The exclusions are the less patiently supported from the fact that the elective principle has been partly set aside, and that the majority of the members of the jury have been nominated directly by the Government. This was to be expected under present circumstances and artists must be very unconscionable people to grumble at it; for—as a French Government paper remarks, with inimitable *naïveté*—"the tribunals which dispose of the life, the honour, and the liberty of citizens are nominated by the Head of the Government. Do the peculiar interests of Art and artists require perchance greater guarantees?" A financial experiment is also to be tried, the idea

of which is borrowed from us, but which—judging by past experience—is not likely to succeed in France. The Exhibition, instead of being gratuitously open as heretofore, will be visible for the first eight days, from the 1st to the 8th inst., to those only who may be disposed to pay 1 franc for admission. After that period there are to be five public and two reserved days:—on Mondays 5 francs and on Thursdays 1 franc will be demanded of visitors. This system, so contrary to French habits and ideas, is to be tried with the view, it is said, of applying it, if successful, to an Exhibition of Industry in Paris which is to rival our Crystal Palace. Could the undertaking be made self-paying, it would evidently become comparatively easy. Whether it be that our neighbours are less wealthy or less ostentatious, less liberal or less exclusive than ourselves, we will not attempt to determine,—but we think we can safely predict that the paying plan will not answer in Paris. In the present instance the sums obtained by entrance fees are to be expended in the purchase of “important works of Art.”

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. —NEXT WEDNESDAY, 7th April, Handel's *MESSIAH*. Vocalists:—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Forness. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 Double Basses) nearly 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s.; Reserved, 5s.; Central Area, numbered Seats, 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The SECOND CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at Exeter Hall. Conductors, Mr. HECTOR BERLIOZ and Dr. WYLD. In compliance with numerous inquiries, the Directors beg to announce that the Dramatic Symphony of “Romeo and Juliet,” by Hector Berlioz, shall be repeated as soon as the necessary arrangements will admit. WILLIERT BEAR, Secretary.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI have the honour to announce that their SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place on Friday April 3rd.—Vocalists, Miss Ransford, Madame Macfarren, Miss Ransford and Madame Ferrari, Messrs. Swift, Henry, Borini, and Signor Ferrari;—Instrumentalists, Pianoforte, Herr Pauer, Miss Kate Loder, and Mr. W. H. Holmes;—Harp, J. Baisir, Chatterton; Concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi; Violin, Mr. Clementi; Violoncello, Mr. Aylward; Conductors, Mr. Frank Mori and G. F. Kneillmark.—Tickets, 7s. 6d.; Stalls, 10s.; at Cramer, Scala & Co., 50, Regent-street, and the Provincial Musicians. Commence at Eight o'clock.

ST MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC, under the Direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—Second Season.—The FOURTH CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY, April 21st, when will be performed Mendelssohn's Oratorio, “Elijah.” Vocalists:—Mrs. Enderjohn, Miss Chambers (Pupil of Sir George Smart), Miss Williams, Miss Kent, Messrs. Swift, S. Williams, Whitham, and Henry Buckland.—The Chorus will consist of the Members of Mr. Hullah's First Upper School.—Tickets, Area, 3s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; may be had of Mr. Paganini, 45, Fleet-street, of the Agents, and at St. Martin's Hall.—Doors open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—That Her Majesty has a better taste in concert-programmes than the generality of her subjects is evident from the agreeable length of the Philharmonic bill whenever the same is regulated “by command.” We wish Her Majesty would wish to hear some new music—by Bennett, for instance, or by Berlioz, or by Gounod—not to venture on the mysterious and overbearing Schumanns and Wagners of “Young Germany.”—These things observed and hinted, little remains to be said concerning the second *Philharmonic Concert*, at which the Court was present. The one Symphony was Beethoven's “Pastorale”:—in this the first two movements were taken too rapidly and with too much accent to do full justice to the composer's thought. “The Rivolet” should “murmur as it flows,” instead of speeding on with occasional fits and starts after the fashion of a rapid. But the Storm and the thanksgiving *finale* have never been so finely played in London. The overtures were, Mendelssohn's “Meerestille,” which has not as yet hit our public,—Cherubini's well-known (and, we must think, overrated) prelude to “Les Deux Journées,”—and Weber's to “The Ruler of the Spirits.” The instrumental piece was, a Duett by Signori Piatti and Bottesini. The singers were, Madame Castellan, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Ronconi.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—So far as concerns the materials for performance of operas, Mr. Gye's commencement of his season this day week was thoroughly satisfactory. The orchestra at Covent Garden is richer and more brilliant than

ever, having since 1851 been reinforced by additions no less potent than Signori Piatti and Bottesini; a pair of artists whose incorporation into all our best orchestras is among the greatest gains made by music in England for many years past. The chorus, too, which last year was certainly weaker than formerly, seems restored to its old efficiency. The stage arrangements are liberal and handsome,—too liberal to our fancy in one article; we mean the *ballet* introduced in “Maria di Rohan,” the opera chosen for the opening night. This, though gaily dressed and fairly danced (with Mdlle. Robert from the *Académie* as “star”), was generally felt to be too long, and its effect hardly worth the cost of preparation.—On the whole, however, we have rarely seen an Opera season begin with more welcome signs of spirit and promises of prosperity.

It is five years since [*Athen.* No. 1020] the effect made by Signor Ronconi's acting and singing in “Maria di Rohan” was such as to establish him with us among the greatest artists that ever trod the stage. The opera was then withdrawn, owing to the resolution of Madame Ronconi to sing the heroine's part, and the resolution of the public on no terms to accept of Madame Ronconi. Five years ago the music was not wholly unwelcome to us as contrasted with the operas of Verdi, with which we were then menaced. On its revival this day week, without any such artificial stimulus to toleration, the want of interest, the meagreness, and the platitude of Donizetti's composition were felt to the utmost. Few works, if any, can keep the stage in which (as the modern *Mrs. Malaprop* put it) a gentleman is *prima donna*; but it is more than ordinarily unfortunate that one of the most wonderful pieces of acting ever seen—and such is Signor Ronconi's *Chevreuse*—should be thrown away on such insipid music and such an entangled story. Never was Signor Ronconi in greater force, in higher finish, in better voice than this day week,—never was he more warmly appreciated. He was ably seconded too; since Madame Castellan, though not a high tragic actress, is pleasing and careful as *Maria*,—and sings with increased execution and purity of intonation. Signor Tambrlik, apparently none the worse for his northern winter, is well placed in *Chalais*. In one or two of his closes he sang rather wildly, but was throughout the opera a fervid, energetic, and sympathetic artist, whose best days, if it so please him, are still to come in England.

In the little part of *Gondt*, of which Mdlle. Alboni vocally made so much, a new *contralto*, Mdlle. Theresa Séguin, surprised the audience. This young lady is obviously unused to the stage, and we have rarely seen a new comer more sincerely fearful. But we have seldom, if ever, heard a finer, sweeter, and even voice of its class than hers. It is two octaves, if not more, in compass, from *c* to *c*, and appears to have been trained according to a good method. Her expression, too, so far as we can judge of it, is good. Though perfectly unknown when the curtain rose, Mdlle. Séguin made that impression on the audience which is unmistakable; and which to herself should be unspeakably precious as an encouragement to continue and carry out her studies.

The evening before last “Guglielmo Tell” was performed, with Signor Ronconi as the patriot hero and Herr Anders, a new tenor, as the *Arnoldo*. So much may be said concerning this performance, that our remarks will be best deferred till next week.—We perceive that Signor Negrini, a new Italian tenor, who was said in Mr. Lumley's prospectus to be in treaty with *Her Majesty's Theatre*, turns out to be engaged at the *Royal Italian Opera*; where he will appear, we suppose, with Madame Gazzaniga in “*I Martiri*” of Donizetti.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We must content ourselves for seven days with announcing that *Her Majesty's Theatre* opened on Thursday, with “*Maria di Rohan*,” in which the new artist Signor Ferlotti performed the part of *Chevreuse*,—and some ballet entertainments, in which Madame Guy Stephan is the principal dancer.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris. I am not quite sure that “*Diane*,” the new drama at the *Théâtre Français*, deserves to be made the subject of a letter; but as the names of M. Émile Augier as the author and of Mdlle. Rachel as the principal actress give it importance, you may perhaps like to have a few lines on the subject.

Critics on this side the Channel are very much divided as to its merits. M. Théophile Gautier in the *Presse* “cuts it up,” and M. Lireux in the *Constitutionnel* lauds it to the skies. Truth, in my opinion, lies between; but if I were obliged to choose, I think I should side with the more severe judge. Every one cannot be expected to be as much disposed to good nature as M. Lireux, who resumed the sceptre of his *feuilleton* for the first time to criticize “*Diane*” after having escaped transportation and tasted of exile. Had I, too, been arrested and seen a perspective of ten years' residence at Lambessa stretching before my mind's eye, I have no doubt that I should have thought all things perfect on my return, and should have inhaled with delight the native gas of the *Théâtre Français*. Still more should I have been disposed to indulgence towards my literary colleagues, if—like M. Lireux—I owed my restoration to liberty to their joint and forcible remonstrances. As it is, being unhampered by gratitude, I may say that M. Augier's new piece, although successful, is a disappointment. Indeed, I begin to fear that M. Augier is destined to remain a promising author all his life,—one of those literary buds which never completely expand. It is a bad sign when the admirers of a writer find no better mode of praising him than to recall his earliest efforts:—as all authors well know, and abundantly prove that they know by the pertinacity with which even the most modest insist on the comparative superiority of their last production. Now, M. Augier's last piece is generally admitted to be his worst,—and his first attempt, “*La Ciguë*,” is universally acknowledged to be his best. There is something wrong in this;—and glancing over his successive productions, I think the reason of his shortcomings is clear enough. He has attempted more, and has therefore succeeded less, as he has proceeded in his dramatic career. His well-turned verse, smart dialogue, and clever imitation of the good poets of the seventeenth century carry us pleasantly through an unpretending comedy,—but are insufficient to fill the five acts of a drama. The force of passion and power of imagery requisite to upheave the tremendous weight of the French Alexandrine are wanting. Even in “*Gabrielle*”—that glorification of *bourgeois* conjugal bliss which earned for the author the gratitude of all husbands who object to their wives reading novels and insist on possessing their full complement of shirt-buttons—which moreover gained for him the more tangible approbation of the Academy in the shape of the 10,000 francs prize of Morality—even in “*Gabrielle*” M. Augier's muse flags whenever passion or deep feeling is to be expressed. In “*Diane*” the subject required far more powerful treatment than I think lies within the scope of his talent. The scene is laid under the reign of Louis the Thirteenth—or perhaps I should say, under the reign of Cardinal Richelieu; and the interest of the plot hinges on the severe penalties against duelling which were so strictly enforced by the minister. The remembrance of Victor Hugo's “*Marion Delorme*” should have warned the author off this ground. Not that I mean to accuse M. Augier of plagiarism (as much rarer literary sin than people generally suppose); he has too much talent not to depend on his own resources,—and even were his individual fund less abundant, he is too proud of belonging to the self-styled school of “good sense” to borrow from the great “*romantic*.” I would only blame him for having injudiciously placed his drama in the disadvantageous situation of a good-looking girl who has a celebrated beauty for her elder sister. True it is, that “*Diane*,” the motherly sister of Paul de Mirmande, is a very different person from Marion Delorme:—but the Cardinal and Louis the Thirteenth of course retain their historical characteristics, and the struggle for mastery between the two must

give rise to resemblance; while the duel as a principal incident, the escape of the culprit, the supplication for his life, convey an unpleasant impression to the auditory of having heard the same thing before in *another way*—to use a civil word. The resemblance is very legitimate,—but is not the less unwise.

Although I consider that next to dreams (in which everybody and everything are suddenly and unaccountably changed into somebody or something else) plays are of all things the most difficult to relate and the most impossible to understand, I must say a few words, I suppose, of M. Augier's plot. If it be only to make the few remarks which I have to offer intelligible. Diane de Mirmande and her young brother Paul are living in genteel poverty in Paris;—as may be gathered from the fact that Mlle. Diane is busily occupied in the opening scene in putting the last stitches to the doublet which Paul is to wear on his presentation to the Court the next day. All of a sudden (to adopt the dream-telling style) a young girl (Marguerite) rushes in, pursued by a band of noble revellers who had met her on her return from midnight mas. I must not omit to say, that she had taken advantage of this devotional exercise to run away from her paternal home and a hated marriage with which she was threatened,—and, in fact, was on her way to her godmother's, the Duchess de Rohan, when she was insulted by M. de Piennes and his riotous associates. Diane takes Marguerite under her protection, and receives the noisy gentlemen with so much dignity that M. de Piennes instantly falls in love with her. In the mean time, Paul de Mirmande comes home, sees Marguerite,—Marguerite sees him,—and they as instantaneously fall in love with each other. The battle of love thus engaged, and the four adversaries in presence, the first act closes. In the second, Marguerite—predestined to insult—is rejected by the man she was to have married, under the pretence that he does not like young ladies who run about the streets at night. Paul de Mirmande, who is present, challenges him, fights him, and in due course kills him,—is then condemned to death, and takes refuge in the Hôtel de Piennes. There his sister Diane goes to visit him;—thereby exciting the suspicions of the police, who immediately suspect the presence of the culprit in the hotel,—and of the Duchess de Rohan, who guesses that M. de Piennes, whom she loves, has transferred—as he indeed has—his affections to Diane. Both are right; and although Diane is disposed to prefer her brother's safety to her own reputation, and to proclaim herself the mistress of De Piennes, Paul will not owe his life to such a sacrifice, and gives himself up to justice. I have not mentioned a conspiracy which is going on against the Cardinal, because everybody knows that whenever Richelieu appears in a novel or on the stage there is always a conspiracy in the background. In this instance, the Cardinal is to be murdered on the very day fixed for the execution of Paul de Mirmande,—so that if Diane can obtain a respite of a day all may be well. She therefore goes to the Louvre to implore the King's clemency,—is surprised by the arrival of his Majesty with the Cardinal,—hides behind a curtain, and overhears in consequence a long—very long—conversation between the King and his minister on state affairs. She is so transported with admiration for the political genius displayed therein by the Cardinal, that when the King retires her first impulse is to warn his Eminence of the plot against his life. She refuses, however, to give up the names of the conspirators, although the life of her brother is promised at that price. After a long struggle, the minister is conquered (!), and grants the desired pardon; but Diane has inadvertently confessed that she loves one of the conspirators, and has thus condemned her love to perpetual concealment, lest her lover's life should be forfeited. This situation produces one or two touching scenes; and when at last De Piennes (in presence of a spy of the Cardinal's) offers to Diane his hand, which for his own safety she is compelled to refuse, the position is really dramatic. "J'aime quelqu'un," she simply replies. The Duchess, her rival, in secret admiration, whispers with complete faith in poetical justice—

Pour tant de dévouement, Dieu vous doit son retour.

But Diane, pointing to Paul and Marguerite in the background, who are entranced in each other's presence, answers:—

Non, ne me bercez pas d'une vaine chimère;
Dieu s'acquitte autrement: je vais être grand'mère.

This conclusion is natural and touching, but the means by which it is brought about are far from being so. The long conversation between the King and the Cardinal is, to say the least, improbable. The intermittent revolt of the monarch against his despotic subject is more naturally depicted by Victor Hugo, in helpless repinings to a confidant, than in the bold assertion of sovereignty which M. Augier puts in the mouth of Louis the Thirteenth. A king who could have spoken thus to his minister would have dismissed him. Still less can we believe that Richelieu would have said to his (even nominal) master—

La France périra si je m'éloigne d'elle.

Admitting such a conversation to have taken place, I see nothing in it to excite the enthusiasm of Diane. A young girl of noble extraction was not likely to be enraptured at the anti-aristocratic projects of the levelling Cardinal, and any member of the French nobility must have been singularly disinterested to have approved of his views.

A little incident marked the first representation, at which M. Bonaparte was present. When Diane, addressing the Cardinal, said—

Monsieur de Richelieu,
Le génie est bien grand que vous tenez de Dieu;
Mais l'histoire dira que dans votre œuvre immense
Il manque une grandeur suprême, la clemence.

I am told (for I was not there) that the President applauded in a marked manner, and that a murmur ran through the whole house. So much for self-knowledge! The Cardinal, too, perhaps thought himself very clement.

The piece is got up with care, and is performed by the best actors of the theatre. Rachel was Rachel, of course,—but not so much to her advantage in the correctly historical costume of Diane (designed by Meissonnier) as in the flowing robes of Antiquity; and Delaunay, in the part of Paul, showed a youthful grace and elegance very rare in the experienced middle-aged artists who generally fill the difficult parts of stage lovers.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Bunn has announced as an "Easter offering" to his Opera public—the appearance of the most renowned singer on the Continent.—Some curiosity will naturally be felt to know whether this be Mlle. Wagner, or Madame Sontag, or Madame Viardot; not to speak of artists of the second class, who have, nevertheless, their renown, such as Madame Stoltz, Madame Ugalde, Madame Dorus-Gras, &c. &c. After such a piece of parade, it is rather sad to be compelled to come down to—Madame Anna Bochholtz Falconi;—long known to the public as Mlle. Nanny Bochholtz, and whose real claims on notice as a worthy and well-instructed singer are cruelly damaged by such play-bill puffery as the above.—The dramatic company is, we understand, dismissed; and the theatre will at present be wholly devoted to opera and ballet. A new ballet under the direction of M. Petipa is announced.

The anniversary meeting of the *Western Madrigal Society* was held yesterday week with great spirit and success:—the attendance being large and the selection of Madrigals as interesting as it was well sung.—Why ladies, instead of being caged up in the gallery to be sickened by the stale fumes of a banquet from which they have been excluded, should not join the party at dinner, and assist in the music afterwards, is a question to be asked year by year, till good sense and good taste render the inquiry unnecessary.

The 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony of M. Berlioz is to be repeated at an early concert of the *New Philharmonic Society*.

Among the chamber concerts, which we fear are profusely blossoming rather than richly bearing fruit, Mlle. Speyer's two *Soirées*, the first of which was given on Thursday, and the second is announced for the 22nd of April, must be mentioned.—To keep account of all that passes on these occa-

sions would be as unprofitable as it is impossible.—M. Prudent, the most famous of French executive pianists, is at present in London.—Mr. Ella announces, among other artists who will appear at the meetings of his *Musical Union*, the pianistes Madame Pleyel, Mlle. Gräver, and Mlle. Clausa.

At the last of Mr. Hullah's *Monthly Concerts* we believe that 'Elijah' will be given. The power of so grave a work so soon after its composition to draw large audiences is almost unprecedented. A new *Elijah*, however, is essentially wanted, the rank of English *bassi* being at present in rather a meagre plight.—We hear that Mendelssohn's music to 'Athalie' has been given at Liverpool, with Miss Alleyne for principal *soprano*:—and it is rumoured that the principal novelties produced at the Birmingham Festival will be such numbers of the composer's 'Christ' as are finished—and the *finale* to 'Loreley,' a movement described to us as of great extent, importance and beauty.—The 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music, in spite of the imperfections in its performance noticed by us, in company with a performance so perfect as Mrs. Kemble's reading of the play, has continued to be very attractive at the *St. James's Theatre*; and has been several times repeated.

From the above we may naturally pass on to regret Mrs. Kemble's almost perverse avoidance of particular plays by Shakespeare, in which her real versatility and fine poetical feeling would find a fit and full display. She seems, for instance, just as resolute not to treat the London public to 'Antony and Cleopatra' as if her "Egypt" (to trust competent witnesses) was not one of her most excellent pieces of conception and execution.

A Correspondent who enters us to second his complaint against those who leave Exeter Hall on the Oratorio nights at the commencement of the last chorus, to the disturbance of less home-sick persons, forgets that such stringent amateurship as would lock the doors till all is over, smacks of a despotism as selfish as the proceedings of those who are weary, or who are afraid of the east wind in the passages, or who are bound elsewhere. Misdemeanours of the kind complained of are only to be laughed out of fashion by a *Spectator*, not to be brought to stocks, ducking-stool, and Bridewell by churchwarden and beadle. Late arrivals are as annoying as early departures,—but are these, too, to be prevented? Are persons who desire to hear a particular act, scene, or song even—to be deprived of their pleasure in favour of the patient-sitting? Our correspondent has hold of a sore grievance; but desires to cure it by establishing another.

Among the theatrical arrangements for the ensuing Easter holidays may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Keeley's engagement by Mr. Webster for the Haymarket and Adelphi Theatres. At the former, the Easter piece—which is, as usual, by the Brothers Brough—will receive the aid of their peculiar humour.—The extravaganza at the Princess's is by Mr. Tom Taylor. At this house, a new play by Mr. Lovell is in preparation. Owing to the sudden and severe indisposition of Mr. Charles Kean, the theatre has been closed during the past week.

Criticism, we may presume, is sometimes useful to authors and actors,—however the freedom of its strictures may often offend the objects of censure. Lately visiting Sadler's Wells Theatre to see a second time the Rev. Mr. White's new tragedy of 'James the Sixth,' we were glad to find that the objectionable tag at the end,—by which, on the first night, the sympathy of the audience was sought to be conciliated for the subject-killing monarch, was omitted,—another speech being substituted, in which the crafty king-mountebank is properly left in an unrepentant state of mind, and fully prepared to follow out his guilty triumph to its results. This is a far more artistic conclusion than the former abortive change of mood, so foreign to both the history and the character.

MISCELLANEA

Department of Practical Art, Marlborough House.—Annual Exhibition of the Works of the Students.—The following circular has just been issued to the several Schools of Ornamental Art, late Schools of

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R. P. M.—Our Correspondent's communication comes within the category of topics which are formally excluded from discussion in the columns of the *Athenæum*.

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£100	£10	£110
200	20	220
300	30	330
400	40	440
500	50	550
600	60	660
700	70	770
800	80	880
900	90	990
1000	100	1100
1100	110	1210
1200	120	1320
1300	130	1430
1400	140	1540
1500	150	1650
1600	160	1760
1700	170	1870
1800	180	1980
1900	190	2090
2000	200	2200

Sum Assured.	Bonus equal to underwritten sum per cent. on the Sum Assured.	Total Amount paid.
--------------	---	--------------------

£1000	£100	£1100
2000	200	2200
3000	300	3300
4000	400	4400
5000	500	5500
6000	600	6600
7000	700	7700
8000	800	8800
9000	900	9900
10000	1000	11000
11000	1100	12100
12000	1200	13200
13000	1300	14300
14000	1400	15400
15000	1500	16500
16000	1600	17600
17000	1700	18700
18000	1800	19800
19000	1900	20900
20000	2000	22000

Sum Assured.	Bonus equal to underwritten sum per cent. on the Sum Assured.	Total Amount paid.
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£10000	£1000	£11000
20000	2000	22000
30000	3000	33000
40000	4000	44000
50000	5000	55000
60000	6000	66000
70000	7000	77000
80000	8000	88000
90000	9000	99000
100000	10000	110000
110000	11000	121000
120000	12000	132000
130000	13000	143000
140000	14000	154000
150000	15000	165000
160000	16000	176000
170000	17000	187000
180000	18000	198000
190000	19000	209000
200000	20000	220000

Sum Assured.	Bonus equal to underwritten sum per cent. on the Sum Assured.	Total Amount paid.
--------------	---	--------------------

£100000	£10000	£110000
200000	20000	220000
300000	30000	330000
400000	40000	440000
500000	50000	550000
600000	60000	660000
700000	70000	770000
800000	80000	880000
900000	90000	990000
1000000	100000	1100000
1100000	110000	1210000
1200000	120000	1320000
1300000	130000	1430000
1400000	140000	1540000
1500000	150000	1650000
1600000	160000	1760000
1700000	170000	1870000
1800000	180000	1980000
1900000	190000	2090000
2000000	200000	2200000

Sum Assured.	Bonus equal to underwritten sum per cent. on the Sum Assured.	Total Amount paid.
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£1000000	£100000	£1100000
2000000	200000	2200000
3000000	300000	3300000
4000000	400000	4400000
5000000	500000	5500000
6000000	600000	6600000
7000000	700000	7700000
8000000	800000	8800000
9000000	900000	9900000
10000000	1000000	11000000
11000000	1100000	12100000
12000000	1200000	13200000
13000000	1300000	14300000
14000000	1400000	15400000
15000000	1500000	16500000
16000000	1600000	17600000
17000000	1700000	18700000
18000000	1800000	19800000
19000000	1900000	20900000
20000000	2000000	22000000

Sum Assured.	Bonus equal to underwritten sum per cent. on the Sum Assured.	Total Amount paid.
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